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STURUA SEES 'HEIGHTENED RESPONSIBILITY' AT OPENING SALT HEARINGS

LD180955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[M. Sturua article under rubric "On International Topics": "Discussion of Treaty Begun"]

[Text] A monumental building with massive marble columns is located opposite the U.S. Congress. It is called the Russell Long office building. It houses the Senate committees and the offices of some senators. These days a television cable runs through the building's corridors to room 318 and brings that room into the homes of tens of millions of Americans. Understandably so, because hearings have begun here on the SALT II treaty. The hearings are being conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms has been submitted to the Senate by President Carter for ratification.

There is one point on which both the supporters and opponents of the SALT II treaty unanimously agree. Probably never before has the U.S. Senate had to discuss such an important treaty or assume such great responsibility before history in terms of the future. This motif can also be heard distinctly beneath the vaulted ceiling of room 318 in the Russell Long office building. This was precisely the way Committee Chairman F.Church began his opening speech.

The first to speak on the administration's behalf were Secretary of State C. Vance and Defense Secretary H. Brown. The leading members of Carter's cabinet urged the Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty and produced detailed arguments--political and military--in favor of such a decision. H. Brown assured the senators that the SALT II treaty is founded on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security and is subject to reliable verification.

What has the start of the Senate's examination of the SALT II treaty shown? Of course, it has not produced any sensational surprises. In their brief statements and their questions the senators merely repeated in general outlines the well-known stands that they take with regard to the treaty. But, in most observers' opinion, restraint on the part of critics of SALT II and constructiveness on the part of its supporters prevailed in room 318.

The heightened responsibility shown by the hearings participants is accounted for by the fact that the overwhelming majority of Americans are opposed to the arms race, which threatens them with future disaster and present ruination. Not for nothing did Senator F. Church emphasize in his opening statement that the spending of billions upon billions of the American taxpayers' dollars will depend on what decision the Senate adopts on SALT II. This same theme was illustrated visually in a diagram commented on by Defense Secretary H. Brown, which showed the immeasurably greater expenditure on military purposes if SALT II is not ratified.

But the chief argument is that it is a matter of life or death for whole peoples and states. Secretary of State Vance declared in his speech that the combined arsenal of the great powers contains more than 14,000 strategic nuclear warheads and bombs. Even the smallest of them are several times more powerful than the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. If any of these weapons are launched, tens of millions of people will die. "That, after all, is the crux of the debate--it is a question not of pieces on a chess board or chips on a gambling table but of weapons of mass destruction," he emphasized.

On the same point, Defense Secretary Brown referred to his experience as a nuclear scientist and as Pentagon chief. "I personally have observed dozens of nuclear explosions," he said. "Some of them had a yield of many megatons. But I do not want to pretend that I know how a real nuclear war would look. However, I am sure that it would be more terrible than any fantasy."

Awareness of the fact that the SALT II treaty is an important barrier to making that terrible fantasy a reality is taking an increasingly strong hold on Americans. This is convincingly evidenced by the results of the overwhelming majority of public opinion polls. As one reader writes to the Washington POST, if more than 70 percent of his compatriots support SALT II and if the legislators in the Capitol adhere to the principle of the people's representation, then they are obliged to ratify the treaty signed in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. The writer of this letter and millions of other Americans with a similar way of thinking do not figure as witnesses to be questioned by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But this certainly does not mean that they will agree to be satisfied with the role of passive observers of what will unfold over the next few weeks in room 318 of the Russell Long office building on Washington's Constitution Avenue.

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE HEARS OPPONENTS OF SALT II

LD140614 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 13 July--At a routine session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the floor was given to opponents of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with the established procedure. Among those who spoke was P. Nitze, who is not a member of the Senate but represents the so-called "Committee on the Present Danger," set up with money from the military-industrial complex, and consisting mainly of retired Pentagon generals.

Nitze's speech contained the often repeated arguments that the SALT II treaty allegedly puts the Soviet Union in a more advantageous position than the United States from the point of view of insuring security. Nitze fought for the development and deployment of new missiles and the stepping up of the arms race.

Retired Gen E. Rowny also spoke at the session, asserting that the implementation of the SALT II treaty would allegedly threaten the national security of the United States, "weaken NATO", not contribute to stability and is not amenable to verification.

In this connection the American press is quoting Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, and Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the previous session of the committee.

There are people, said H. Brown, who assert that in the presence of the SALT II treaty the United States will be condemned to "strategic weakness." I believe, the secretary stressed, that equality between the USSR and United States in strategic weapons will be less doubtful and more stable than it would be if the SALT II treaty were rejected.

I have no doubt, said Brown, that the approval of the SALT II treaty (?will strengthen) the national security of the United States.

Brown declared that a rejection of the SALT II treaty would unfavorably affect relations between the United States and the countries of Western Europe.

Parrying the "conclusions" of the opponents of the SALT II treaty, D. Jones stressed that the Joint Chiefs of Staff consider that "the treaty is in the national interests of the United States, and can be checked, and therefore deserves the support of the Senate."

USSR TO ATTEND GENEVA CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES

WA171422 London REUTER in English 1407 GMT 17 Jul 79 WA

[By Michael Littlejohns]

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Liberia, July 17, REUTER--The Soviet Union, in a reversal of its previous stand, has decided to attend this weekend's UN conference in Geneva on the Indochina refugee problem, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim disclosed today.

He told reporters the Soviet ambassador to Angola, Vadim Loguinov, called on him in Luanda to inform him of Moscow's interest in attending the meeting. Mr Waldheim said that he promptly issued an invitation and it was accepted.

The secretary general, who arrived here today for the summit meeting of the Organization or American Unity, said the presence of a Soviet delegation at the Geneva conference was "very important."

He said he had been told Moscow wanted to make a contribution to a humanitarian solution to the crisis. A deputy foreign minister would lead the Soviet delegation, he said.

VIETNAM READY TO MAKE CONTRIBUTION AT REFUGEE CONFERENCE

LD181024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Viktor Auikin)]

[Text] An international conference on the problems of Indochinese refugees is to open in Geneva the day after tomorrow. The socialist Republic of Vietnam has expressed readiness to make a constructive contribution to its deliberations. Radio Hanoi has announced that an examination of, above all, the humanitarian aspects of the problem will help to make the conference a success. This does not mean, the report says, that Vietnam will shun discussing political matters. However, the Vietnamese leadership states with all firmness that it is resolutely against attempts to use the conference for political attacks and will not allow slander to be levelled against it. Radio Hanoi has stressed that the United States and China bear responsibility for the causes of the refugee problem. The former, as is well known, waged an aggressive war in Vietnam, and the latter provoked the flight of ethnic Chinese--Huaqiao--before the attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

'OBSERVER OPINION' VIEWS CARTER CABINET RESIGNATIONS

LD180524 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 18, TASS--A serious government crisis has broken out in the United States. White House Press Secretary Powell announced that all the members of President Carter's cabinet, his advisers and aides as well as leading White House officials have resigned. According to Powell, President Carter will consider their request for resignation within the next few days. No U.S. President in recent history has ever received tenders of resignation from all the cabinet members of his upper echelon before the expiration of his term of office.

In observer opinion, the present situation is a reflection of the administration's big setbacks in home and foreign policy, as evidence of a split among the ruling circles as regards home and foreign policy.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0818 GMT on 18 July 79 adds: "In the opinion of well-informed observers the resignation has been caused in a large measure by the political difficulties encountered by the administration and the dissatisfaction of the President with the activity of some persons from among his entourage."]

Economic Factors Behind Resignations

LD180854 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 18, TASS--White House Press Secretary J. Powell said that all members of President Carter's cabinet and the senior White House staff have offered their resignations.

The unprecedented character of his move is emphasised by the fact that none of the U.S. Presidents in recent history has ever received offers of resignation simultaneously from all members of his "top echelon" before the expiry of the term of office.

As the press points out, a cabinet reshuffle has been initiated by President J. Carter. At the same time, political observers believe the resignation of the U.S. Cabinet has been caused in a large measure by the grave difficulties encountered by the administration in the field of economy and is, in particular, connected with the aggravation of the energy crisis. The country is entering a period of a new industrial recession. Even according to the official figures, the number of unemployed in the USA will grow in the near future by 2-3 million, and inflation rate will top 14 per cent a year.

The resignation offers from leading members of the administration is believed to be designed to give the President a free hand in carrying out a reshuffle and reorganisation.

In the opinion of the press, the reorganisation of the government will not tell on the main trends of U.S. foreign policy.

According to the UPI agency, the decision to submit resignation was greatly influenced by the approaching presidential and Congress elections of 1980. Apparently, the UPI points out, J. Carter wants to get rid of the politically most "vulnerable" figures in his entourage before the start of the election campaign.

U.S. POLITICAL OBSERVERS 'OPENLY PESSIMISTIC' ON ENERGY PLANS

LD172320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1727 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 17 July--The U.S. administration is mounting a broad propaganda campaign in an effort to insure support in the country for the new energy program announced by President J. Carter.

In particular, speeches by the President in Kansas City and Detroit pursued this aim. The President repeated that the energy crisis is undermining the country's economy, promoting the growth in unemployment and is leading to a further worsening of inflation, which he described asbeing the most serious economic problem of the United States.

Speaking about the reasons for the energy crisis, he again accused OPEC, trying to make it look as if the OPEC increase in oil prices is the main reason for the deterioration of the fuel crisis. In connection with the slogan put forward by certain circles in the United States of "a bushel of wheat for a barrel of oil," which is intended to exert pressure on the oil-exporting countries by cutting back supplies of grain to them or inflating its prices, the President noted that this is a good but unrealistic slogan.

The President again demanded that Congress give him power to introduce compulsory measures for saving and regulating sales of oil. He practically admitted that the fuel shortage in the United States is in many respects the result of machinations by the oil monopolies. At the same time, as is apparent from his speeches, the administration will grant considerable favorable terms to the corporations under the pretext of having to "stimulate" oil extraction by them and the production of other types of energy.

Evaluating the administration's new energy program, American political observers are openly pessimistic about its effectiveness. This program, writes the Washington POST, "does not promise quick solutions" and will not lead to an "immediate improvement of the energy situation." The newspaper adds that the package of governmental measures gives an impression of "deja vu," and notes that the President's proposals have been "met with caution" abroad.

CORRECTION, VARIATIONS TO CARTER SPEECH ON ENERGY

The following correction to the item entitled "Moscow Radio Reports Carter's Proposals on Energy Problem" and subtitled "More on Speech" published in the United States & Canada section of the 17 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page A 1 should be made: Between paragraphs two and three the following dropped passage should be inserted:

"The symptoms of this crisis of the American spirit are all around us," the President said. "For the first time, a majority of our people believe that the next five years will be worse than the past five years. Two thirds of our people do not even vote. The productivity of American workers is actually dropping....There is a growing disrespect for government, and for churches, schools, the news media and other institutions."

"These changes," J. Carter said, "did not happen overnight. They have come upon us gradually, over the last generation--years that were filled with shocks and tragedy. We were sure that ours was a nation of the ballot, not the bullet--until the murders of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King." "We were taught that our armies were always invincible and our causesalways just--only to suffer the agony of Vietnam. We respected the presidency as a place of honour--until the shock of Watergate."

In addition the following variations to the referent item were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 July page five:

Paragraph six, line four, PRAVDA reads .... expand their fuel-energy base. ...substituting 'fuel-energy base' for 'production'.

Paragraph six, line five, PRAVDA reads ... the USA meets half its oil demand ... adding 'half'.

Last paragraph, PRAVDA rewords the entire paragraph to read ... Insofar as the administration's earlier measures to surmount the energy crisis were, as is known, unsuccessful, the President deemed it necessary to warn Americans that the projected program will not necessarily guarantee success. "I do not promise you," he said, "any quick solution to our country's problems."

MOVES TO ATTENUATE PROVISIONS OF JACKSON-VANIK AMENDMENT

LD140736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Washington, 13 July, TASS--Twenty-five American companies have joined in a "committee for trade expansion." The committee favors granting the USSR Most-Favored-Nation status in trade and creating the most favorable climate possible for the development of mutually advantageous bilateral relations.

The hearings taking place in one of the Senate subcommittees on Senator A. Stevenson's bill which envisages certain measures to attenuate the provisions of the well-known discriminatory Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 trade law have become a reflection of the growing interest of wide circles in the United States in the normalization of trade relations with the USSR. Opening the hearings, Senator Stevenson stressed that, in his opinion, such a measure would be a good beginning for the removal of obstacles on the path of Soviet-American business cooperation which would be in the interests of both countries.

The senator's initiative has been supported by Congressman (L. Okoyn), who has introduced a similar draft in the House of Representatives.

TASS REPORTS END OF 'GLOBAL SHIELD 79' EXERCISES IN U.S.

LD171338 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 17, TASS--Exercises of the U.S. Air Force Strategic Command, code-named "Global Shield-79", the biggest of their kind in the past twenty years, have ended. Simulated "nuclear attack" operations were tested at the exercises in which the country's missile bases, headquarters and means of communications took part.

About 650 strategic bombers, as well as reconnaissance planes and aircraft of the air-borne command posts of 31 bases of the U.S. strategic air command participated in the exercises.

Foreign observers were not invited to the "Global Shield-79" exercises, although this is envisaged by the Helsinki accords, since big units of the U.S. strategic force were involved.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS BUSH, CIA FOR HYPOCRISY ON TERRORISM

LD171007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kassis article: "Producers of Theater of the Absurd"]

[Text] Terrorism, adopted as a weapon by international Zionism even before the creation of the State of Israel, is nowadays elevated by the Tel Aviv rulers to the rank of state policy. Yet this has not prevented certain representatives of imperialist powers from taking part in a certain "Conference on Fight Against Terrorism," convened in Jerusalem on the initiative of Israeli Prime Minister Begin. The so-called champions of "human rights" and "democratic freedoms" close their eyes to the dreadful crimes committed by the Israeli authorities against the Arab population in the occupied territories and to the constant armed provocations against Lebanon.

Moreover, Israel's terrorist actions are aided by the connivance, not to say overt participation of imperialist circles on the side of Tel Aviv's expansionist policy line. This is the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from some of the statements made at this conference by American Senator H. Jackson and former CIA chief G. Bush. Thus, toward the end of the conference the "hawk" H. Jackson delivered, so to speak, a philosophical view of the problem of terrorism. And he did not miss the chance to make a number of unfounded attacks against the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policy.

G. Bush, who had many successes during his year as CIA chief and notably made a through investigation of the problems of terrorism, hastened to support his colleague. Waving his fist at the Soviet Union from the conference rostrum, and resorting in the process to blatant inventions about the USSR's mythical "involvement" in international terrorism, G. Bush made a clear attempt to divert the general public's attention from the scandalous crimes committed by the CIA over many years. (Incidentally, G. Bush is seeking the Republican Party nomination for the presidency.)

Mr Bush well remembers that it was precisely in 1976, when he headed the CIA, that a Senate select committee report was published which offered some acquantance, albeit incomplete, with the "secret empire's" long years of criminal activity. The overthrow of lawful governments, political murders, constant interference in other countries' internal affairs, bribery, provocation and blackmail are all links in the chain of activity of the U.S. special services, especially the CIA. Mr Bush also knows better than anyone the facts of the CIA's flagrant interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, the Congo, Iran, Chile, Portugal, Cyprus, Greece and Nicaragua. The department spent $31 million, for instance, on arming and supporting splittist groups in Angola and hiring foreign mercenaries.

And Mr Bush could not fail to be acquainted also with documents exposing every sordid detail of the murders of Patrice Lumumba, Salvador Allende and other national liberation movement politicians--murders in which the CIA played a leading part. CIA agents laid plans to use hired killers to assassinate Fidel Castro. There is a mass of irrefutable evidence of plots and terrorist actions by the "cloak and dagger knights." But G. Bush has long been accustomed to turning the truth on its head. He even posed as one offended and cut to the quick, declaring that there were still evil people in the world who would attack the CIA. The former CIA chief made a plea for his creature to be "defended" and "left alone" because, it turns out, without the CIA "international terrorism can.t be conquered" (?!).

Is this not truly the theater of the absurd? And yet the producers of this absurdity are following a certain kind of logic, blaming others entirely for their own misdeeds and declaring themselves "fighters against terrorism".

As to the conference itself, an accurate enough appraisal was given of it by the political observer of the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, who called it "an insult to the principles of humanity." Besides, how could a prime minister who was once leader of the Zionist terror organization Irgun Tzeva'i Leumi be the organizer of a conference like that?

Apparently Mr. Begin could.

U.S. SEEN BOOSTING INDIAN OCEAN ACTIVITY BEFORE TALKS RESUME

LD181133 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28, 6 Jul 79 p 15 LD

[Yuriy Kornilov article: "The Indian Ocean: Who Is Muddying the Water?"]

[Text] Here is a report just released by the New York TIMES News Service: "Government officials report that high-ranking foreign policy and defense advisers to President Carter have recommended the strengthening of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf...They say that the proposals, formulated at the highest level, could lead to a gradual but substantial strengthening of American naval and air forces in that region next year." Among the supporters of these "recommendations" the New York TIMES names Pentagon chief H. Brown and Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President.

It is striking that this report was published literally a few days after the Soviet-American summit, during which, among other problems, the problem of limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean region was discussed. The joint Soviet-American communique adopted in Vienna indicates that, in accordance with an agreement reached, representatives of the sides will meet without delay to examine the question of resuming talks on this problem.

As is known, the Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean, begun in 1977 and broken off by the United States in February 1978, revealed directly opposite approaches to the problem. After breaking off the talks, Washington attempted to change the military-political situation in the region in its own favor. It began to build up its military presence in the Indian Ocean, which was expressed in the accelerated construction of the major naval base on Diego Garcia Island, the deployment of powerful aircraft carrier forces and the elaboration of plans to create a U.S. 5th fleet. The Soviet Union, by contrast, has opposed and continues resolutely to oppose the development of the arms race in the Indian Ocean and advocates the transformation of that region into a peace zone and the resumption of talks.

Yet now that it has been decided to examine the question of resuming talks on the Indian Ocean, the elaboration of plans for further building up the American military presence in the region has begun in Washington, or so it follows from the New York TIMES report.

What is this--a mere coincidence? Or is it a reaction to the possibility of resuming talks on the part of those very U.S. circles which sought to break off the talks a year ago and are now trying to create obstacles and hindrances in the path of the goal set in Vienna?

And are not some people in Washington trying to insure that at the talks on the Indian Ocean--whenever such talks are resumed--the starting point is not the present level of military activity in the region but another, significantly higher level?

But if so, it is hard to reconcile this approach with the very idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone--an idea which presupposes not the stepping up but, on the contrary, the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity. It is also hard to reconcile it with the principle of equality and identical security, which is at the basis of all talks between the USSR and the United States connected with curbing the arms race.

SOVIET-AMERICAN WEIGHTLESSNESS EXPERIMENT TAKES PLACE

LD172202 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--on Wednesday Soviet specialists fly to the USA to take part in the Soviet-American experiment for terrestrial modelling of weightlessness effects at the NASA research centre at Ames, California.

The first stage of the experiment was successfully completed at the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems in Moscow. Studies in the USSR and the USA are carried out by identical methods. Subjects of the experiment are ten male volunteers, aged between 30 and 40, who will be living in special conditions for five weeks. During this period medics will conduct the examination of various body systems. The experiment is divided into three periods. At first a two-week control period, then a seven-day period of hypokinesia (restricted motor activity), and the last--a two-week restorative period.

Professor Harold Sandler, scientific director of the joint experiments programme for the American side, remarked during his work in the Soviet Union that all joint studies proceed in an atmosphere of complete understanding and business cooperation. All that was agreed upon has been fulfilled in Moscow not just well, but excellently, he told a TASS correspondent.

The experiments are held in the framework of an agreement between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and NASA on cooperation in exploring and utilizing outer space for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union conducted a series of experiments in modelling the physiological effects of weightlessness, which helped to better understand the mechanism of the phenomenon. Similar experiments were conducted also in the U.S.

The joint investigations will form the basis for drawing up standard methods for such experiments. They will help in the search for means to prevent undesireable effects of weightlessness.

BOVIN, SHISHLIN DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS IN PRC

LD171830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Discussion program entitled "Contradictory Results," continuing series entitled "Topical Problems of International Life," presented by "international journalists" Aleksandr Bovin and Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] [Bovin] Good day esteemed comrades. As you know, the second session of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] reviewed a whole range of different issues. And to introduce some kind of order here, Nikolay Vladimirovich and I will talk in the following sequence. First of all I will talk about internal political problems and then we will both look at how all this appears from the angle of China's foreign policy.

[Shishlin] That's a good idea.

[Bovin] The essence of the session, if one is to talk about its economic decisions, consisted in a serious correction of the 10-year plan which was adopted in China a year ago--a plan for the modernization of China. Furthermore, the correction was in the direction of a substantial lowering of both planned indices and rates of real development. And for all observers it was no accident, since such a state of affairs was foreseen long ago, and it was obvious to everyone as soon as the Chinese started active work on their 10-year plan, and it became clear that the tasks they had set themselves were obviously greater than their manpower, their resources, availability of cadres and so on. And the Chinese grasped this and started lowering rates quite abruptly. And now this session has decided that the first 3 years of this 10-year plan will be devoted to healing the economy. Speaking at the session, Hua Guofeng said that this would be a period--the Chinese like such formulations--of adjustment, transformation, introduction of order and raising of levels. This is the official description.

But what is it? Adjustment--this is first of all a restoration of proportional equilibrium in the national economy, since proportions were very rarely disrupted in the 20 years of Maoist rule between agriculture and industry, light and heavy industries, accumulation and consumption. The Chinese want to put all of this right in 3 years, which is, frankly, rather doubtful.

Transformation--this means quite radical reorganization of industrial management and planning, since such chaos has appeared over the last 20 years that it is not possible to develop the economy normally without making some quite substantial changes. And so they are setting themselves this task.

Introduction of order--this refers to the very same reorganization process, but applies to separate enterprises. This involves reconstruction of enterprises to a more modern mode of operation. The Chinese initially set out to build a lot of new enterprises, then came to understand that this would not work in their country at present and so now there is talk of modernization, of existing enterprises above all.

And finally raising of levels--this is what we would call raising quality and efficiency of work. And 3 years are being set aside for all of this. This is a kind of healing period for the Chinese economy.

And so, how is one to assess all of this as a whole? I think that all these tasks put forward by the second session genuinely correspond to the real problems and requirements that have been maturing in the Chinese economy. But here the point immediately arises that this course is as yet very indefinite, very unstable and ambiguous in some matters, that various changes will of course take place, and ever newer corrections, and finally, it is clear to all of us, that the remnants of Maoist (?academic) dogma have not yet been eradicated.

There is, comrades, yet another substantial factor. The point is that in all these years of the rule of orthodox Maoism, so many people were killed, and all these installations were changed so many times that people simply no longer believe what their leadership tells them and behave extremely passively for fear of a new leadership coming to power and turning everything upside down again. And this is very noticeable now. Chinese newspapers write about it--about the fact that people are passive, that they do not want to assume responsibility, show initiative and blame everything on the gang of four. And in one of the latest issues of RENMIN RIBAO, the following anecdote was quoted:

A journalist visited a factory, and from here I am quoting the newspaper itself.

Journalist: In 1977, your factory did not fulfill its production plan. How would you explain this?

Director: The main reason was the pernicious influence of the gang of four.

Journalist: In 1978, your factory again failed to fulfill the plan. Why?

Director: This was also a consequence of the pernicious influence of the gang of four.

Journalist: So why didn't you get rid of the influence of the gang of four?

Director: Because of the same pernicious influence of the gang of four.

This is an example of the existing situation. I would like to repeat once more that the decisions adopted at the session in the direction of economic development are absolutely essential for China. As to what will happen, that is difficult to predict since the problems are tremendous, the difficulties are huge. The whole chaos which was oppressing the people for practically 20 years continues to oppress. In any case, I think I should note that the direction of development adopted by the session for the economy can at least be considered as suited to the objective needs of the Chinese economy. Thus I have outlined very briefly what I wanted to say about economic issues.

[Shishlin] Yes, I think there is one point which should be added here on the economic questions. It is that on the one hand, calculating on using their own resources and their own efforts, the NPC session adopted some rather curious legislation on foreign investment...

[Bovin] Yes.

[Shishlin]... In the Chinese economy. And all in all, judging from a first look at these laws, the Chinese leadership is trying to attract foreign capital into China and to obtain modern technology in order to provide some sort of stimulus here to get things moving in the economy.

[Bovin] Well, this is in fact quite natural in the present situation in China, I think. The main point here is not to overstep the limit, and incidentally the Chinese may do so because at the moment they are getting very carried away by all sorts of schemes.

[Shishlin] It should also be said that these plans are themselves extremely adaptable in China. Even in recent years...

[Bovin] Yes.

[Shishlin] ...They have already been changed several times, and incidentally this program itself, of adjustment and so on, hasn't really been announced for this year. For this year...

[Bovin] Well this is the adjustment.

[Shishlin] This is this year's adjustment.

[Bovin] There are still 2 years--1980 and 1981--as they compute it.

[Shishlin] Yes. But on the domestic political scene of course things turned out in a very curious way at this NPC session. Of course, if a sort of paralysis has been bequeathed to the economy from the Maoist rule, in its political affairs the present Chinese leadership is faced by great difficulties indeed.

[Bovin] I dare say even bigger ones than in the economy.

[Shishlin] And unquestionably this passivity, apathy and fear, this whole state of helplessness for hundreds of millions of people is of course not very favorable political ground for solving major constructive tasks. And this wave of legislation which was passed outwardly follows the course of affirming a certain standard of law, a certain expansion of democratic norms. But a lot of legislation was adopted and the laws and speeches at the session run to tens of thousands of characters, if not hundreds of thousands. But one's attention is drawn to some changes in the Constitution. In particular a new element has been introduced in the entire structure of the local organs of authority--the revolutionary committees have been abolished.

[Bovin] These revolutionary committees were the favorite plaything of Mao Zedong at the time of the Cultural Revolution.

[Shishlin] Yes, they were a direct offspring of that Cultural Revolution. And local governments are introduced, too. And more besides. For the first time in Chinese practice direct elections have been introduced at district level. New criminal legislation has also been brought in. In fact, however, all this legislation, it should be said, comes into force as of 1 January 1980. Until then they are really... Some of them have not even seen full publication, even in the Chinese press.

[Bovin] Incidentally, Nikolay Vladimirovich, it should be emphasized here that, however strange and improbable it may appear to all of us, China never had any criminal law at all; that means that a criminal code is now being adopted for the first time in the 30 years since the revolution. This is another characteristic feature.

[Shishlin] Yes, and alas the other factor is that during the past decades millions of people have lost their lives in China, and millions of people fell victim to repressions which were not in fact defined by any constitutional standards because there were no such constitutional standards.

And this new criminal legislation and the new criminal code appear in fairly ordinary form. There are no particular novelties in them. One detail, however, is extremely noteworthy. This is that this new criminal legislation and new criminal code envisage the right of every Chinese citizen, the duty even, to lay charges with or report all infringements of the law to the legal bodies. However, there is the proviso that false accusations or making reports on offences which might be at odds with the actual facts or erroneous are not deemed to be fabrications or false testimony.

[Bovin] So you get a sort of encouragement for all-round denunciations.

[Shishlin] I feel that in itself this state of affairs can clearly not improve to any degree the situation in China itself.

[Bovin] Very true.

[Shishlin] And another distinctive feature is that this whole bundle of legislation was unwrapped before the NPC session in speeches made by none other than Peng Zhen, a former mayor of Beijing and a former CCP Politburo member, who was himself a victim of savage repressions during the years of the Cultural Revolution. And one's attention is also drawn to the fact that in all the speeches made to the NPC session by Chinese leaders the central theme was: We need to overcome anarchism and cliquishness. But again, if one tries to decipher the meaning behind this Chinese terminology one finds that anarchism refers to the mass phenomena which exist in Chinese society--this is the passivity which I mentioned before, the virtual apathy, the disinclination to work and so on and so forth--and also opposition to the existing order; while cliquishness refers to the Chinese elite. This very term reflects the internal infighting in the upper echelons of the Chinese leadership which is doubtless going on.

[Bovin] And this incidentally is something which is seriously destabilizing or provides additional destablization of the situation in China today, because there are masses of unresolved issues among them.

[Shishlin] And there is another important point in this connection, that of course the Chinese leaders realize that the desire alone to transform the country into a mighty industrial power is insufficient. They are as yousee making some economic decisions and some political decisions which would create at least a more or less decent background for the resolution of these tasks.

However, we can hardly even say that what is at issue is that some kind of new wine is being poured into new bottles. Unfortunately, one cannot say that as yet. New wine most likely is present, but where it is being poured is perhaps at present difficult to decide.

Of course, these decisions of themselves, taken all together, constitute to some extent a mirror of today's complex and variegated Chinese political picture. However, the picture is undoubtedly not too clear and although a little more openness has been added to Chinese society this still is not radically changing the political climate in that country.

[Bovin] However, perhaps where the mirror is absolutely clear is China's foreign policy sphere.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Bovin] There is no dullness there at all. Whereas in domestic affairs we can ascertain some changes, and changes explained in general principle precisely by the present situation in China, the foreign policy course remains 100 percent Maoist: a course of anti-Sovietism, a course of rejecting detente, and a course of rejecting participation in questions concerning disarmament.

The entire complex of Maoist foreign policy remains essentially intact. And this is very characteristic of the present situation in Beijing.

[Shishlin] Yes, and incidentally there is the striking coincidence of the Chinese foreign policy positions with those of what are called the most hawkish circles in the imperialist states.

Let us take--not to mention Southeast Asia, where the Chinese leadership is conducting a really expansionist policy and is bringing the crudest pressure to bear on Socialist Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea...

[Bovin] Hua Guofeng reaffirmed that policy at the session.

[Shishlin] Yes, but let us take the Near East. After all, on the Near East problem the Chinese position is essentially absolutely equivalent to the position occupied by official Washington. And so, literally, if one looks over...

[Bovin] Just take the SALT problem--it is the same: The Chinese, although they have said officially that they are not against the treaty, they immediately stated that they consider it to be an absolutely useless thing which cannot in any way influence the state of world affairs or the arms race.

[Shishlin] And they have quite clearly chosen such a tactic with regard to SALT, a tactic designed to frighten the Americans and the American Senate: The SALT II treaty, they claim, gives a unilateral advantage to the Soviet Union and the United States finds itself almost in a state of passive defense.

[Bovin] They are playing up precisely to the American hawks--to those who want to aggravate Soviet-American relations. However, if one now compares, let's say, China's foreign policy course and the domestic political changes then it seems to me, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that a certain contradiction does exist there, a contradiction between those albeit limited but nevertheless definite changes...

[Shislin] In a sensible direction.

[Bovin] Yes, back toward commonsense, that is the way I would put it--and the irrational and, so to speak, unconstructive foreign policy course; it seems to me that, if one proceeds from general considerations, this contradiction cannot exist for long. Either ultimately this growing militarism will suppress the weak [word indistinct] which is there, or ultimately these domestic changes will be translated into foreign policy changes.

[Shishlin] We hope that the latter will be the case. Of course, all the problems of internal and foreign policy are linked with one another, naturally. And if one of the composites in the development of a given country can be its internal developments and so on, then the second necessary composite in the confident development of the country can only be good relations with its neighbors, close and distant. And these good relations China does not have, and it is obviously not striving for good relations with its neighbors for the moment.

[Bovin] But we will, nevertheless, keep hoping for the prospect of Soviet-Chinese talks, although, comrades, everything here is still very unclear as to what will happen. But we will wait and see, as they say. Thank you for your attention.

KORNILOV SCORES XINHUA CRITICISM OF SALT II

LD171526 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

["XINHUA Agency's Soap Bubble"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--The political observer of TASS, Yuriy Kornilov, writes:

The Beijing XINHUA agency announced that, don't you see, the governments of West European countries are in a complex and grave state of mind. What is the matter? What happened? It seems that the blame for all this lies with the...Soviet-American SALT II treaty. The results of a thorough analysis, XINHUA says, show that SALT II did not produce anything comforting for Western Europe, but, on the contrary, aggravated its anxiety. The agency supplements this statement by shopworn concoctions on a mythical "Soviet threat" allegedly hanging over Western Europe.

Reading these XINHUA assertions, one wonders who is to be influenced by these concoctions, transmitted by the Beijing agency? It is common knowledge throughout the world that the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna, the signing of SALT II, have been assessed in Europe and on other continents as a major contribution to the cause of detente, a big advance along the road of curbing the arms race. Appropriate statements on this score have been made by the European socialist states and also by governments or on behalf of the foreign ministries of Britain, the FRG, Italy, Spain, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Austria, Greece, and many other countries.

Suffice it to quote several distinguished West European statesmen and political leaders on this score. H.D. Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, said: "The SALT II treaty will give another impetus to the efforts for arms control in other spheres." Austria's Chancellor B. Kreisky said: "People everywhere rejoice at the signing of the SALT II treaty which is called upon to strengthen detente." Spain's Foreign Minister M. Oreja Aguirre said: "We cannot but rejoice at the signing of the SALT II treaty because we see in it a way to the reduction and control over nuclear arsenals. Denmark's Foreign Minister H. Christophersen said: "The SALT II treaty is an important element of detente, and its implementation will make a positive contribution to the creation of an atmosphere of still greater mutual trust between the East and the West. At a meeting of the Council of Ministers of France, the SALT II treaty was qualified as "a major stage in international detente." Is the XINHUA agency really unaware of these and other similar official statements?

Of course XINHUA is aware of them. But the point is that the Chinese leadership obviously dislikes the most important result of the Vienna meeting--the deepening and strengthening of detente. It is precisely the Beijing leaders and not the Europeans that are, using the language of the Beijing propagandists, in a grave state of mind because of the signing of SALT II. And the XINHUA agency, seeking to discredit this treaty and obviously engaging in wishful thinking, does not even disdain direct falsifications of facts...

COMMENT ON U.S. PRESENCE IN KOREA, DPRK REACTION

IZVESTIYA Commentary

LD181019 MOSCOW IZVESTIVA in Russian 14 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Rostarchuk article under rubric "On International Topics": "Misleading"]

[Text] In recent weeks, both at home and during recent meetings with a number of Asian Leaders, high-ranking American leaders have been exaggerating the mythical "Vietnamese threat," and very loudly announced a review of U.S. Asian policy on the plane of "reaffirming" the American military presence in Asia.

In the opinion of commentators, as the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT emphasizes, it is now possible to speak of a "major change" of emphasis in the American administration's Asian policy, which was muffled, as it were, in the "post-Vietnam era." Stress is now being laid on "restoring confidence in Washington's military commitments and strengthening ties with Asian allies."

This intention of the American administration can be traced clearly in its leaders' recent diplomatic acts. During his visit to South Korea the U.S. President preferred to leave open the question of a further withdrawal of American ground forces from that country. The United States agreed to continue handing over large consignments of weapons to the South Korean Army and to increase the strength of U.S. Air Force units in South Korea. It was also promised financial aid for military purposes, and U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown urged the South Korean rulers to increase military spending by 4.4 percent, to raise it to an impressive 10 percent of GNP, and to increase the strength of its ground forces.

In addition, the press reports U.S. plans to use the South Korean port of Chinhae as a new base for the U.S. 7th Fleet. And in order to camouflage the actual strengthening of the military alliance between the United States and South Korea, the idea was advanced during the talks in Seoul of holding "tripartite talks" with the participation of representatives of the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

A DPRK Foreign Ministry statement makes a proper assessment of this "idea." It is described "as an absolutely unrealistic and unreasonable proposal." The true purpose of this "new diplomatic initiative," the document points out, is to mislead the public and screen the policy of Korea's permanent partition, not its unification.

The statement also points out that in the Korean issue there is a problem to be resolved by the DPRK and South Korea alone, as well as problems which must be resolved by the DPRK and the United States alone. But the whole range of political, economic, cultural and other problems between North and South is an internal matter for the nation, and they must be resolved by the Koreans themselves by means of dialogs, without interference from external forces. The question of the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement must be resolved by the DPRK and the United States. The statement emphasizes that the DPRK insists that such talks be conducted with the United States.

The policy of activating military cooperation and strengthening South Korea's war machine was formulated in Washington long ago. Now, however, as commentators point out, a number of high-ranking American military-political strategists are once again campaigning actively for the Washington administration to be prepared once again to use military force abroad, "if this is in the U.S. interests."

It is in precisely this light that one should regard Washington's intention finally to smother the fears that have arisen in the past in Seoul and Tokyo, and also in Beijing, in connection with the widely publicized but still unfulfilled plan to withdraw American troops from South Korea. In fact this plan has resulted in a 20-percent increase in the strength of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed there. And no fresh-baked "initiatives" will be able to cover up the true aims of Washington's Asian policy.

Moscow Radio on Reunification

SK150444 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 12 Jul 79 SK

[Petrov commentary]

[Text] The question of realizing the reunification of Korea has been talked about for a long time. The basic solution to this issue should comply with the trend toward alleviating tension [words indistinct].

Due to the imperialist circles, however, the Korean Peninsula has been divided for more than 30 years. The Korean people remain divided by artificial means.

There are more than 30,000 U.S. servicemen in the southern half of the peninsula. Daily life shows that the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and the deployment of many military bases, including nuclear bases, by the Pentagon are basic obstacles to (?the relations) between North and South Korea and a cause of tension in the Far East.

The Soviet stand on the Korean question has been invariably firm. The Soviet people resolutely oppose foreign forces' interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people. [Passage indistinct] This was clarified at the talks in Moscow during a visit to the Soviet Union by a party delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, which is now being observed in the Soviet Union, shows active support for the Korean people's just cause.

At the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact nations, which was held in November last year, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries confirmed that their stand on the Korean question was firm and invariable. The declaration adopted at the meeting stated that the countries which had participated in the meeting supported the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for realizing the Korean people's national idea and the independent, peaceful and democratic reunification of the country without any foreign forces' interference whatsoever.

The demand that the Korean reunification question should be solved in this manner has increased throughout the world. But, those who oppose the reunification of Korea have recently gained new allies in the Chinese leaders. While paying lip service that they have sought the peaceful and democratic solution of the Korean question, Beijing has agreed to the continuous presence of U.S. forces in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula, thus actually cooperating with the imperialist policy for fixing the division of Korea.

According to well-informed commentators in Washington, the proposal for the tripartite meeting of senior official representatives of the United States, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea has been agreed to by Beijing.

DPRK STAND ON TALKS WITH U.S. NOTED

LD131247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, 10 July--Concerning White House reaction to the article published in Pyongyang the other day in the newspaper NODONG SINMUN on the results of U.S. President J. Carter's recent visit to Seoul, local diplomatic observers note that the DPRK considers the subject of possible talks with the American side to be not the question of Korea's unification but only the question of replacing the armistice agreement signed 26 years ago with a peace agreement.

The American side, these observers stress, intends to continue to seek the implementation of their proposals on trilateral talks among the United States, the DPRK and South Korea, gambling on the fact that the idea of these talks was coordinated with Beijing.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FROM KABUL ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD172000 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Now, we'll read you a dispatch from our correspondent in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"Let's defend our revolutionary gains." This is a slogan that can often be seen inscribed on posters in various towns and villages of the country. A spokesman of the team of building workers who are erecting houses on the outskirts of Kabul have declared that the people of Afghanistan are building a new life and are repulsing attacks of the counterrevolutionaries at the same time.

These attacks are often made from the territory of Pakistan. Afghan feudals and their henchmen who fled from the country have settled there. They've found protectors among local reactionaries, Western secret services and Chinese (?agents). Armed bands were organized at secret bases. They were instructed to inspire a coup and restore the exploiter's power in Afghanistan. That task has proved to be unrealizable. The Afghan peasants who have been given the land and the workers who have been given jobs, the whole of the Afghan people who have decided to go down the road of freedom and democracy have risen up to defend their revolutionary gains. The counterrevolutionary bands have no support among the population. They are practicing [word indistinct] and terrorist tactics.

In the zone bordering on Pakistan they attack mountain villages, loot them, set crops on fire, herd away cattle and kill local people. In the (Dohriz) village, bandits put on fire the school building where a teacher was giving a lesson. Both the teacher and his pupils were burned down alive. In one of the villages of Logar (Ungarbag) Province bandits killed all the men because they refused to join their band.

A group of counterrevolutionaries was detained recently. They operated under the guise of the Afghan militia men and wore their uniforms. The aim of the bandits was to discredit the people's (?power) in the eyes of the local people. The People's Committee for the Defense of the revolution helped to disarm the bandits. They confiscated large quantities of arms. It turn's out that the bandits are equipped with up-to-date machineguns, mortars and grenades made in the United States and China, and not with obsolete weapons as the Western propaganda claims. These arms are evidence of American and Chinese interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan.

The Afghan Government demands that an end be put to encroachment on the country's independence and sovereignty. This demand has warm backing of all the factions of the Afghan society. Representatives of peasants, workers, youth and religious organizations welcome the proposal for setting up a national organization for the defense of the revolution made by the People's Democratic Party.

There is an opinion here that the move will help promote unity in the country and the republic's further advance down the road of progressive reform.

SPEECH BY HAFIZOLLAH AMIN TO TRIBAL ELDERS REPORTED

LD162322 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 16, TASS--One of the greatest gains of the April revolution, which was carried out as a result of the heroic struggle of the Afghan people, is that all the working people of Afghanistan--Pushtuns and Turkmens, Tadzhiks and Nuristanis--for the first time in the history of the country are given the opportunity to live in peace, to work freely on their lands, to take part with equal rights in building a new society. This was stated by the prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan H. Amin in a speech to the elders of the tribes of the eastern provinces.

The working people of Afghanistan, he stressed, face big tasks of peaceful construction, developing the economy and agriculture. For successful implementation of these tasks we need peace, H. Amin said. We do not interfere in the internal affairs of others and others should not interfere in the internal affairs of our country, whose people seeks to live in peace and brotherhood with the working people of other countries.

The enemies of the revolution are trying to put up obstacles in the road of building the new society, to slander our revolution in the eyes of the peoples, to frustrate progressive reforms. For this purpose they resort to aggression and bandit attacks. The Afghan people are fully resolved to defend with arms in hand the freedom and independence of their motherland, H. Amin said in conclusion.

U.S., CHINA TO BLAME FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD180837 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 3 LD

["International Review" by observer Mikhail Demchenko: "Speculation on the 'Refugee Problem'"]

[Text] The ballyhoo over the "problem of refugees" from Indochina, which was created by Western and Beijing propaganda, continues unabated. What is more, as the facts show, participants in several international forums have jumped on the bandwagon. Thus, for example, a special resolution devoted to the "refugee problem" was adopted at the meeting of heads of state and government of the seven major capitalist powers, held in Tokyo a few days ago. The resolution expresses hypocritical concern that "the flood of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea into the countries of Southeast Asia is a threat to peace and stability in the region." The Tokyo summiteers did not say a word about who in fact caused the "refugee problem" in Indochina, and tried to foist the main responsibility onto Vietnam. The adoption of such a resolution is without precedent in the history of the "Seven's" meetings and can only be seen as an attempt to put political pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

Rebuffing these hostile attacks and false accusations, the newspaper NHAN DAN points out that the main cause of this problem was the aggressive war waged by the United States against Vietnam. And now the imperialists are doing all they can to incite people to flee our country, the newspaper points out, aided and abetted by the Beijing expansionists, who are forcing the Huaqiao (ethnic Chinese) to abandon their long-established homes and emigrate from the SRV.

The problem of the refugees is, without question, now a very urgent one, and one which requires a humane solution. While shedding crocodile tears over the fate of the "unfortunates" in Indochina, imperialist and Beijing propaganda say nothing about the sufferings and hardships of the Palestinian refugees, who are still denied the right to establish their own state and are the victims of Israel's policy of exterminating the Arab people of Palestine.

The consideration so earnestly displayed for the Vietnamese refugees by the mass media and some Western politicians, as well as by Beijing, has nothing whatever to do with a desire to condemn the real culprits of these people's tragedy and to give the unfortunates the help they need. On the contrary, all the indications are that the speculative propaganda campaign has been launched in order to conceal the real culprits and to slander before the whole world the SRV, which at the cost of enormous sacrifices first repulsed U.S. aggression over many years and then the treacherous attack by the Chinese invaders.

The freedom and independence won by Vietnam in bitter struggle were evidently not to the liking of the forces of imperialism and reaction, who see this as threatening their interests in Asia. Having failed to conquer the valiant Vietnamese people by force of arms, international reaction and Beijing launched a malicious and hypocritical campaign against the SRV, spreading lies and slander to inspire mistrust and hostility toward Vietnam in the countries of Southeast Asia.

It is appropriate at this point to recall who is in fact to blame for creating the "Vietnam refugee problem." Responsibility rests first and foremost with the United States, which over the long years of its armed aggression in Vietnam did incalculable damage to the country and its people. This was costly to the Vietnamese people not only because their motherland was reduced to ruins by the U.S. aggressors, but also because hundreds of thousands of people were forced to flee from the horros of war and to wander in search of refuge in neighboring countries.

When the puppet regime in South Vietnam finally fell and the Americans pulled out, they were followed out by those who had served them. Among the refugees at that time were also people duped or frightened by U.S. propaganda, and people who did not wish to share the postwar hardships with the Vietnamese people or to join in the work of the new society.

Washington cannot escape that responsibility, however hard it now tries to consign the whole matter to oblivion by hurling accusations at others. Speaking at a press conference in Bonn, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations Andrew Young pointed out objectively: "The roots of this problem are to be found in the Vietnam war, and the United States should not condemn Vietnam." The West, and the United States in particular, he said, has no moral right to criticize Vietnam over the refugee problem.

The problem of the refugees in Southeast Asia, which was caused by the United States was taken a step further by the activities of the Beijing hegemonists who, in their attempts to check the growth of the SRV's prestige and influence in Southeast Asia, inspired a mass exodus of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam with characteristic cynicism and a disregard for people's fates. Some were enticed to return to the "bosom of the motherland" by means of lavish promises, while others were threatened with the label of traitor if they did not return to China voluntarily. But when hundreds of thousands of duped or frightened people uprooted themselves from their long-established homes and headed for China, the Chinese authorities closed their land and maritime borders to them.

At the same time Beijing continued to incite misguided people to flee from Vietnam to the countries of Southeast Asia. Refugee camps in Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong and other neighboring countries were full to overflowing.

This externally-engineered displacement of hundreds of thousands of refugees created grave difficulties both in Vietnam and in the countries of Southeast Asia--which, it would appear, is what Beijing sought. States in this region are worried above all by the fact that Beijing is infiltrating its agents there in the guise of "refugees." Beijing's desire to step up its "fifth column" in Southeast Asia is a serious threat to peace and stability in the region.

Saying nothing about the fact that the Indochina refugee tragedy is the result of foreign intervention in the affairs of the region's peoples, imperialist and Chinese propaganda are making out that it is the result of the "inhuman treatment" of people by the present people's authorities of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. And where, you might ask, were these Western and Chinese "humanitarians" when tens of thousands of people, fleeing U.S. bombing and napalm, were forced to leave their homes in Vietnam and when many thousands of Kampucheans were fleeing abroad to escape mass genocide at the hands of Pol Pot's followers?

One cannot, of course, expect an objective assessment of the positions of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos on this question from those who began the ballyhoo over the "refugee problem." The political speculators are looking not for a solution to the "refugee problem" but merely for grounds for further interfering in the affairs of Southeast Asia's peoples. They are calling for some sort of "international forum" to be convened, but all indications are that this is not to solve the refugee problem but to condemn the SRV. The Vietnamese newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN was therefore entirely justified in writing the other day that talk of the need to convene an "international conference" on the problem of the "refugees" from the SRV has just one aim--to set independent and sovereign Vietnam and the countries of Southeast Asia at loggerheads. The SRV Government, the newspaper stressed, is only prepared to take part in a conference of the states directly concerned, convened by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Vietnamese people and their government totally reject the various fabrications of bourgeois propaganda and Beijing about the "refugees" from the SRV. The fraternal socialist states and the progressive world public share Vietnam's well-founded and legitimate stand and condemn the slanderous anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign.

BREZHNEV GREETS PRESIDENT OF NEW PACIFIC ISLAND STATE

LD170939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Jeremia Tabai, president of Kiribati.

On the proclamation of independence of the state of Kiribati, pleace accept, Mr President, sincere congratulations and wishes for progress and prosperity to the people of Kiribati on the path of independent development.

Steadfastly pursuing a policy of equality and self-determination for the peoples, the Soviet Union hereby [nastoyaschim] declares its recognition of Kiribati as an independent and sovereign state and expresses readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BREZHNEV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO LAOS' SOUPHANOUVONG

LD170947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly.

Dear Comrade Souphanouvong:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet and on my own account I cordially congratulate you on your 70th birthday.

Your revolutionary activity is inextricably connected with the Lao working people's struggle for national and social liberation and to build a peaceful, independent Laos traveling the path of building the foundations of a socialist society. The Soviet people have sincere respect for you as one of the leaders of the LPRP, a fighter for the triumph of the ideals of socialism throughout the world and a great friend of our country.

I wish you, dear Comrade Souphanouvong, good health and further successes in your activity for the sake of the Lao people, in the interests of further strengthening the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our countries and people.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

SRV'S LE VAN LUONG ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD171319 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Call of the Heart and the Intellect"]

[Excerpts] Muscovites are warmly and cheerfully greeting the Hanoi city party committee delegation headed by Le Van Luong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Vietnamese capital's party committee, which is in Moscow at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom.

The meeting which took place yesterday at the "Krasnaya Roza" combine developed into a moving demonstration of indestructible Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Le Van Luong, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, gave an address. He conveyed fraternal greetings to the meeting's participants and to all Muscovites from the working people of the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the communists of the Hanoi city party organization.

We are extremely glad at, and moved by, our encounter with Moscow, the city where V.I. Lenin lived and worked, the capital of the first socialist state in the world, the stronghold of peace, the reliable mainstay of the whole world's progressive forces, Le Van Luong said.

We wholeheartedly express sincere gratitude to all Muscovites and all the Soviet people for their constant assistance and solidarity with the people of Vietnam.

Our friendship has deep roots. It rests upon the firm base of the cooperation of our communist parties. We are constantly aware of the support of the Soviet communists. Your experience is helping us to build the new Socialist Vietnam.

When the Vietnamese people rose to the struggle against Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism, all the Soviet people immediately announced their full support for Vietnam and rendered it all-round assistance.

In his speech Le Van Luong expressed delight at the Muscovites' labor successes, and their efforts to transform Moscow into a model communist city. And to this, the Hanoi delegation chief stressed, the female workers of the "Krasnaya Roza" combine have made their contribution. We sincerely rejoice in your labor achievements.

We have come to Moscow at a time when the 33d CEMA session has just ended. Greeting its successful work, we would once more like to express gratitude to the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and to all our partners in this organization for their help and cooperation.

Just now, Le Van Luong said, the whole of progressive humanity is welcoming the signing of the SALT II agreement. The Vietnamese people consider the signing of the treaty as a victory for the peace-loving forces. It is a victory for the foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state which are making a great contribution to the general struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

Le Van Luong gave an account of the achievements of the Vietnamese working people and of Hanoi's inhabitants in building socialism, and of the difficulties that have befallen the Vietnamese people.

After the spring 1975 victory over the American aggressors, the liberation of South Vietnam and the unification of the country, the population of Hanoi together with the people of the whole country could have made use of the peaceful breathing space to eliminate the consequences of war, to build a flourishing country and transform Hanoi into a modern and beautiful city as was noted in the resolutions of Hanoi's 7th party conference. But the Chinese authorities in Biejing, having embarked on the path of treachery, joined with the imperialist forces in order to prevent us from enjoying the fruits of the revolution, which were gained as a result of half a century of arduous struggle. On 17 February 1979 they unleashed aggression against Vietnam by sending in a 500,000-strong army, and brought the conflagration of war to regions situated 150 km from Hanoi. In connection with the situation that developed, the inhabitants of Hanoi unanimously responded to the call from the VCP Central Committee for general mobilization and rose up shoulder to shoulder with the whole people for the resolute struggle against the Chinese aggressors.

The Chinese aggressors suffered a severe rout and they were forced to withdraw their troops. But they have by no means rejected their aggressive expansionist schemes to seize our country.

In this situation the Vietnamese people are required to devote all their strength to the development of production, to the building of socialism's material and technical base, to the rapid growth of economic and defensive potential, to maintaining constant readiness, and to comprehensive preparation in case Chinese reactionaries unleash a new aggression. But let it be understood by any aggressor that we will triumph without fail. In the heart of every Vietnamese are the words of Comrade Ho Chi Minh: "There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom." Our people have glorious combat traditions and firm confidence in the fraternal solidarity and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, communist and workers parties and the whole of progressive humanity, especially of the Soviet Union, which renders Vietnam great help. Every inhabitant of Hanoi, when speaking of the Soviet Union, realizes that it is his sincere and closest friend, Le Van Luong said.

Relations of friendship and fraternal solidarity have grown up between Moscow and Hanoi. The leaders of our party organizations and representatives of each capital's public meet regularly and exchange experience. We are constantly aware of Moscow's assistance. And there is no doubt that this visit will strengthen even more the bonds of indestructible friendship between our two capitals.

Le Van Luong concluded by expressing deep gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people, and Moscow's working people for their fraternal, disinterested aid and support to Socialist Vietnam and for displaying of the highest feelings of proletarian internationalism.

On behalf of the enterprise's collective M.F. Yakovlevapresented a portrait of V.I. Lenin to the guests.

POST HELSINKI SOVIET-EUROPEAN RELATIONS REVIEWED

LD171509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Yu. Kashlev, executive secretary of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs: "On the Basis of Detente"]

[Excerpts] When the Final Act of the all-European conference was signed in Helsinki in the summer of 1975, there were many people in the West who took a pessimistic view of the possibility of implementing the understandings reached on cultural, information and other so-called "Basket Three" questions. The following "argument" was advanced: Ideological struggle has created a "cultural rhesus-incompatibility" between the socialist and capitalist countries' peoples, and the cold war has finally destroyed the spiritual bridges between them.

The years since Helsinki have shown how unthinking these predictions were and have furnished many proofs that, given a willingness on the part of states to act in the spirit of detente, extensive cultural contacts between them are entirely possible. The best illustration of this is the cultural ties between the Soviet Union and France, which are based on the firm foundation of growing political and trade-economic co-operation.

For Soviet cultural organizations and artists the all-European conference understandings were an additional stimulus to the further expansion of international ties. There are many examples of this. For instance, in 1975 the USSR published 83 million copies of books by foreign authors, whereas in 1978 it published 120 million.

Bilateral intergovernmental agreements on cultural ties are being successfully implemented. Since Helsinki the Soviet Union has signed such agreements with Belgium, Britain, the United States, Norway, Canada, Cyprus and other countries, and there are now agreements with practically all the all-European conference participants. At the recent Soviet-American summit in Vienna, positive results were noted in implementing a wide range of cultural, educational and scientific-technical exchange programs between the two countries.

Tourism--the most massive form of direct intercourse among people--is growing rapidly. In the 3 years since the all-European conference 13 million foreign citizens have visited the Soviet Union--3.5 million more than in the 3 previous years--and approximately 4 million Soviet people visit foreign countries every year.

There have also been notable changes in a sector like the distribution of foreign press and improved working conditions for accredited foreign correspondents. The number of correspondents in the Soviet Union has risen above 360, and they all receive a considerable amount of information from appropriate USSR organizations.

However, there are obstacles in the way of the further expansion of cultural and information ties and contacts between people, and these are created by certain Western countries. A blatant imbalance persists in publishing literature and showing films. Yet cultural ties can only develop on a basis of reciprocity. "Bridges of mutual understanding," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in Vienna, "are something which can only be built from both sides at once."

Another, even more serious obstacle is the unceasing attempt by certain circles in capitalist countries to take advantage of the Final Act provisions, especially those relating to cultural and humanitarian questions, as a screen for interfering in socialist countries' internal affairs and for justifying anticommunist propaganda.

In addition to bilateral cooperation channels, the Final Act provides for meetings of representatives of the 35 countries to discuss both general and specific questions connected with the implementation of the understandings reached in Helsinki. At the first of these meetings, in Belgrade, in addition to fundamental problems of European security there was detailed discussion of questions of a cultural and humanitarian character, including proposals submitted by socialist countries' delegations on holding meetings of cultural figures and festivals of people's art, on declaring 1980 European Culture Year, and others.

Because of the obstructionist position of the U.S. delegation at that time, it unfortunately proved impossible to achieve concrete results. However, on the whole the Belgrade meeting gave a positive appraisal in its result document of the progress made in implementing the Final Act provisions concerning cultural ties, and unequivocally advocated their further development. Since Belgrade there has already been a meeting in the FRG of experts from the 35 countries to fix the agenda for the all-European forum of scientists, to be held in the FRG in 1980 as provided for by the Final Act.

Questions of all-European cultural cooperation occupy a permanent place in the activity of the major worldwide organization UNESCO. In its last, the 20th session, its General Conference adopted, again on the socialist countries' initiative, a special resolution setting the task of activating even further spiritual ties among our continent's peoples. Preparations are gathering pace daily for the next all-European meeting, to be held at the end of 1980 in Madrid, at which questions relating to cultural contacts will undoubtedly occupy an important place during discussion of the problem of deepening detente in Europe.

As the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee in Budapest demonstrated yet again, the socialist countries are firmly and consistently pursuing a policy of strengthening peace and security in Europe. It is the duty of all honest people, including cultural figures, to actively support this policy, on whose successful implementation our continent's destiny depends.

SOVIET-BRITISH TRADE RELATIONS SEEN ON UPSWING

LD171726 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--The British Government stands for the further development of economic and industrial cooperation between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, a TASS correspondent was told by British Minister of State for Energy Hamish Grey. The USSR also seeks to develop wider business contacts with British firms.

In the past five years after the signing of the agreement on developing economic, technico-scientific and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Great Britain, positive changes were achieved in the business relations between the two countries: The volume of mutual trade increased and new forms of economic ties appeared.

In 1974-1978 the volume of Soviet-British trade increased 1.6 times, reaching last year the record level of 1,500 million roubles.

Along with sawn timber, plywood, oil and oil products, British firms are increasingly importing Soviet machines and equipment and durable consumer goods.

In recent years Britain's share in Soviet exports of machines and equipment had risen to 10 percent and in the exports of household machines and appliances--about 40 percent.

The most important place in Soviet imports from Great Britain is occupied by machines and equipment, non-ferrous and ferrous metals, chemicals and dyes, occasional consumer goods.

Scientific and technical cooperation with Great Britain is developing in power engineering, machine-tool building, research intrument making, the production of equipment for the coal and medical industries, in atomic engineering.

Contracts have been concluded with a number of British firms for deliveries to the USSR of more than 700 million worth of industrial equipment. Some of these contracts envisage the delivery of commodities on a compensatory basis. One of the biggest agreements is on imports from Great Britain of technical documents and equipment for two plants to produce metal, with payment in finished products.

In their turn, Soviet organisations participate in the road-building programme in Britain, in expanding the capacities of Britain's ferrous metallurgy. Another example of the developing cooperation is the 1975 long-term contract for the enrichment in the Soviet Union of uranium material belonging to a British customer.

However, possibilities for greater business partnership between the USSR and Great Britain have been far from exhausted. This is recognized by the British minister of energy himself. The future of the two countries' business partnership depends on Britain's readiness to provide more favourable terms for the maximum growth and deepening of reciprocal business contacts without any discriminatory limitations.

SOVIET-AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC SESSION ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD132320 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Kovrigin reports:

The 11th session of the Mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation has closed here. It discussed the questions of implementation of the Soviet-Austrian long-term trade and payments agreement of May 30, 1975 and the program for the development of Soviet-Austrian economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation of July 3, 1973. The two sides noted with satisfaction the continued expansion and deepening of Soviet-Austrian cooperation in these fields and expressed their determination to strengthen and develop this cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

After the session the leader of the Soviet delegation, Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, and Austrian Minister of Trade, Handicrafts and Industry Josef Staribacher signed a protocol which says that the two countries had a wide-ranging exchange of opinions on certain concrete questions of Soviet-Austrian trade, economic, scientific and technical ties. Austria and the USSR reaffirmed their readiness to continue their work to develop such forms of economic cooperation as cooperation in industry, the conclusion of long-term contracts on a compensation basis, joint participation in carrying out projects in Austria and with third countries.

The two sides pointed out that the level of economic and scientific and technical cooperation reached between the USSR and Austria is a concrete contribution by the two countries to the implementation of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They expressed their willingness to continue carrying out the provisions of the Final Act concerning economic and scientific and technical cooperation. As Minister Staribacher said to the TASS correspondent, the Vienna session will undoubtedly have a good effect on commercial and economic ties between Austria and the USSR and provide a fresh impetus to mutually beneficial contacts. This, he stressed, fully agrees with the provisions of the Final Act of the European conference which point to the need for cooperation between countries with different social systems. We are very pleased with the development of commercial and economic ties between our two countries and we are confident that these ties have good prospects and will benefit the peoples of Austria and the Soviet Union.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST JOURNALISTS VISIT USSR 3-17 JULY

LD171810 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 17, TASS--A delegation of Portuguese communist journalists stayed in the Soviet Union on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from July 3 to 17.

During conversations at the International Department, the Department of Party Organizational Work and the Department of Propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), newspapers and magazines, ministries and scientific institutions, during meetings with workers of industrial and agricultural enterprises the Portuguese comrades were informed about the main aspects of the life and activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state, about the course of fulfilment of the decisions of the 24th party congress, the further perfection and expansion of socialist democracy, about the Soviet Union's Leninist peaceloving foreign policy.

The delegation highly assessed the Soviet people's achievements in the field of economy, science and culture, in developing Soviet society in which every working man and woman are really guaranteed extensive rights and freedoms and in which the education of a Soviet patriot-internationalist is the base of all ideological work. The Portuguese communists stressed the tremendous importance for the destinies of mankind of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's consistent struggle for peace, against the arms race, for strengthening international detente.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FRENCH TELEVISION PROTOCOL--Paris, 12 July, TASS--A working protocol for 1979-80 was signed here today on cooperation between the French television company, TF-1, and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. The protocol, which provides for the further development of exchanges and links between the television organizations of the Soviet Union and France, was signed by S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and J.L. Guillaud, president of TF-1. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1653 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD]

'PEACE' SETTLEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISRAELI 'ACTIVE DIKTAT'

LD171311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by L. Koryavin: "Tel Aviv Dictates to Cairo"]

[Text] It is very noisy. Wordy speeches are made. At numerous meetings ministers shake one another's hands and flash theatrical smiles. President as-Sadat swaps his civilian clothes for an admiral's uniform and celebrates the "liberation" of Sinai. In short, one scene follows another but the play remains a play. In no way does it reflect the reality of the situation in the Near East, the vital urgent problems that require solutions in this explosive region.

The Israeli-Egyptian deal concluded at Camp David and then "consecrated" on the White House lawn and the numerous subsequent contacts between Tel Aviv and Cairo have shown that the "peace" settlement in the Near East is being implemented in accordance with Israel's active diktat. Egypt has assumed a capitulatory position, although it is using theatrical effects to try to camouflage its shameful separatist policy.

The first round of the Egyptian-Israeli talks in Beersheba at the end of May was followed by round two in Alexandria and round three in Herzliyya. And Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin has just been to Alexandria again where he talked with Egyptian President as-Sadat from a clear position of strength. What are the results of these contacts in the context of bringing the Near East closer to a genuine political settlement? Commentators rightly point out that they are nil. Talk about imaginary "Palestinian autonomy," and illegal attempts to decide the fate of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip in the absence of the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian Arabs will not establish a genuine peace in the Near East. A handful of Sinai sand is not going to fill the wide cracks that divide the long-suffering Near East region. The Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and other territories unlawfully seized by Tel Aviv are still under Israeli diktat.

An analysis of the Isreali-Egyptian contacts implemented through the mediation of the United States shows that with each new round of talks Tel Aviv's position becomes increasingly tough and uncompromising. The aggressor is downright brazen and does not hide the fact that he intends to continue to pick the fruits of his aggression. The fact that Israeli state figures have now chosen Cairo as a platform for extremist speeches directed against the Arab nation can be regarded as an overt challenge. It was in the Egyptian capital that Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan stated again that he "would not permit the existence of an independent Palestinian state." He also reiterated the statement that "Jerusalem will always remain in Israeli hands." As we can see, the diplomat achieves what the general has failed to achieve: Moshe Dayan is making the Cairo of today, the Cairo of As-Sadat capitulate to Israel's extremist demands.

It is indicative that Tel Aviv is not only waging verbal attacks on the Arab nation but is also continuing to direct aggressive actions. Just when talks are being held on so-called "Palestinian self-administration" and Cairo is demagogically stating its "adherence" to the Palestinian cause, Israeli aircraft are dropping bombs on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and continuing to implement a policy of the refugees' "physical destruction." The Israeli aggressors are reducing Lebanese cities and settlements to rubble and bringing death to the peaceful inhabitants of this long-suffering country. Lebanon has complained to the Security Council, demanding an end to Israeli outrages.

At the same time Israel is also continuing to set up militarized settlements on the occupied territories, which means that the liberation of Arab lands illegally seized as a result of aggression is altogether in doubt. Moreover, the concept "settlement" conceals a perfidious course toward "Judaization of Arab territories" whereby the traditional way of life in Arab cities and settlements is destroyed and demographic aggression is also implemented.

Take the fate of Jerusalem, for example, which is currently worrving the broad international public and world religious circles as well as the Arab peoples. Tel Aviv has not only nullified the city's status as defined by the United Nations but has also started a policy of aritificially making the Israeli population in Jerusalem outweigh the Arab population. In short, the Arabs are being driven from their homes, their houses are being destroyed and buildings for the resettlement of Israeli families erected in their place. This is an attempt to "devour" the whole of Jerusalem and make it "forever Israeli."

The situation in the Near East remains complex. In conjunction with this, Tel Aviv and Egypt are obstructing the political solution of the Near East crisis, an all-embracing solution. And there are ways of achieving this. The aggressor must leave all unlawfully seized territories. The rights of the Palestinians, including the right to create their own national state, must be satisfied. This is the only correct way to achieve peace in the Near East.

MOSCOW RADIO WARNS IRAN OF U.S.-ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN PLOTS

TA171214 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Jul 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: New reports are being published in the Western press regarding the intensified subversive activities of Israel and Egypt, under the leadership of the United States, against Iran. For example, the French newspaper COURRIER POLITIQUE ENTRANGER has written: Cairo and Tel Aviv gather the officers of the dissolved SAVAK so as to prepare them for [word indistinct] on Iranian soil. According to this newspaper, a group of saboteurs has been (?formed) in Israel under the command of Egyptian and Israeli officers for the purpose of carrying out provocative acts and sabotage in Iran.

This report by the French newspaper is another reminder of the continued interference of the American CIA and other special services in the Iranian affairs, which often costs the Iranian people dearly. In the course of the people's revolution in Iran, documents and evidence were obtained regarding the close connection between SAVAK and the American CIA and Israel's MOSSAD organization. The Iranian secret police was established with the direct participation of the American CIA and Israel's special service for crushing Iranian patriots. Now, too, the American CIA, with the help of SAVAKists who still have not been punished and with the help of Israeli and Egyptian agents, takes advantage of every opportunity to engage in provocation acts, sabotage, intrigue and obstruction against the Iranian revolution.

According to Western sources, about 2000 U.S. agents are now operating in Iran. Many have much experience in the field of subversive activities against progressive regimes. The CIA and Israel's secret service diligently help them. In Israel, groups of terrorists are being formed and $6 million has been allocated for their training. These groups are to create an atmosphere of fear and turmoil in Iran and to spread false rumors. Sheikh Mohammad Montazeri [son of Ayatollah Montazeri] said in a recent interview with an AFP correspondent: Agents of the CIA and Zionism attempt to shake the unity and oneness of the Iranian nation and to get the Persians, Arabs, Turks, Afghans or the Shiites and Sunnis to fight each other.

According to press reports, these agents do not refrain from assassinating political and social figures of the new Iran. Their aim is to prevent the people of Iran from creating the foundation of a new life. According to the newspaper PEYQAM EMROOZ, extremists and reactionary forces prepared a plan to (?prevent) some political groups from participating in running the affairs of the country. This plan had been prepared with the participation of Tehrani--the SAVAK executioner who was executed recently.

The enemies of the Iranian revolution want to take advantage of the difficulties and unsolved problems inherited from the deposed shah's regime to prevent the development of the Iranian revolution and probably even to reverse it. At present, the Iranian press notes the need to neutralize the conspiracies of imperialism and its allies. Tehran's newspapers emphasize that Iran presently has enough power to withstand the conspiracies of reaction and to safeguard its revolutionary gains.

NEW LEBANESE GOVERNMENT HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LD171826 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 17, TASS--The first meeting of the new Government of Lebanon, headed by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, was held here. Its participants studied the situation in the country and discussed the main problems facing the cabinet of ministers and ways of solving them.

The activities of the new government will be based on principles of strengthening Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, of preserving its unity and integrity, Salim al-Huss said after the ending of the meeting. He strongly condemned the forces that collaborate with Israel and expressed resolve to continue the implementation of measures directed at ensuring the security of the Lebanese state. At the same time the prime minister stressed that the new government is faced by big and complex tasks whose solution will require considerable effort. In this connection he appealed to all citizens of Lebanon to make their contribution to the attainment of national aims and to give every possible assistance to the central authorities.

PRESIDIUM, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SEND GREETINGS TO OAU SUMMIT

LD180242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--We transmit the text of the message of greetings addressed by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers to the participants of the 16th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU member states.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers cordially greet the participants of the 16th session of the OAU Assembly, the highest forum of free Africa.

"Every session of the OAU Assembly is a major event in international political life, insofar as it reviews the most urgent questions of the independent development of African countries, their participation in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and progress. A lively interest is shown in the assembly's work not only in Africa, but beyond its borders, too.

"One of the acute international problems is to complete the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism, racism and apartheid.

"The OAU'S activity, directed toward the complete and final liquidation of the seats of colonialism and racism on the African Continent, meets with understanding and support in the Soviet Union. We resolutely condemn the maneuvers of imperialism and their henchmen, who are trying to impose neocolonialist regimes on the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and we firmly support the struggle of the peoples of these countries under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and the Patriotic Front, and for freedom and genuine independence.

"The situation in the Middle East, which exerts an adverse effect on the situation in Africa and throughout the world, continues to arouse anxiety among all people of good will. The Soviet Union, consistently adhering to its well-known principled position, comes out for an all-embracing, lasting and just settlement in the Middle East.

"A cessation of the arms race, which swallows up vast resources which could be directed toward peaceful development, would facilitate the successful solution of the problems facing the peoples of Africa. The signing of a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons is rightly regarded everywhere as a historic step toward settling the problems of general and full disarmament, facilitating the advance of the cause of international detente. It is essential now to strengthen the results achieved, and, leaning upon these, to attain progress in all spheres of disarmament. The Soviet Union aspires toward this.

"We sincerely wish the participants of the 16th session of the assembly fruitful work for the well-being of the peoples of Africa, their progress and prosperity, and for the cause of peace throughout the world."

ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS TO STUDY IN USSR, BLOC COUNTRIES

LD131055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "To Study in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 July--More than 400 young Ethiopians will go to study in the Soviet Union this year. The majority of them will acquire specialities in the spheres of agriculture, pedagogics, medicine and engineering.

Another 400 people from this country will go to higher educational institutions in other socialist states. Having begun economic reforms in the country, Ethiopia has an acute need for cadres. Cooperation with the socialist states is helping it to resolve this problem.

Some 1,200 Ethiopian students are already being trained in the Soviet Union. At a meeting between representatives of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the leadership of the Ethiopian Higher Education Commission, at which lists of new students were approved, a long-term program to train cadres for Ethiopia in the USSR was also discussed. The question of setting up a preparatory faculty here, in which future candidates for studies in Soviet VUZES will master the Russian language, was examined in particular.

GROMYKO CABLES MAURITANIAN COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

LD162108 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 16, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Mauritania.

The ministers expressed the hope that relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries [word indistinct] keep developing [words indistinct] interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mauritania, in the name of peace and social progress.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Sergey Alekseyevich Bukin the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Uganda. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Yevgeniy Vasilyevich Musiyko from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Uganda in connection with his transfer to other work. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 79 p 6 LD]

COMMENTARY ON SOMOZA DEPARTURE FROM NICARAGUA

LD171412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] According to reports from the capital of Nicaragua, dictator Somoza has resigned and left by air for Miami in the United States. Viktor Levin, our commentator, is at the microphone:

Thus, the Nicaraguan patriots' struggle has led to the downfall of the dictatorial regime. Somoza, who, according to the testimony of a correspondent of the American agency UPI had been completely alone in a bunker since yesterday, fled from Managua. Literally right up until the very last moment, the dictator made feverish attempts to preserve power. He strove to secure a more active support from the military regimes of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, scaring their leaders with the prospect of having to face the struggle of the popular masses in their own countries as well.

Yesterday, Somoza left the bunker which for many years had served him as refuge and spent several hours in an unknown place, which gave birth to reports about his having fled the country. Later on the dictator again turned up in the bunker, but this time only to take the last few suitcases with him. It is not known thus far where Somoza spent that time, but, judging by all reports, he called on Americans to help him. It is now possible to say with firm confidence that Somoza's Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Honduran comrades considered it right not to link their fate with him. No matter how frightened they are by the spread of the flames of the national liberation struggle, a direct intervention in support of the Nicaraguan dictator would clearly be even more dangerous, since it would serve as a detonator, triggering off an explosion of popular indignation. Somoza's American patrons have also turned their backs on him. Official Washington has long since been ready to sacrifice the dictator to preserve its interests in Nicaragua. U.S. authorities do not suffer from a genuine attachment to their own lackeys. However, this does not at all mean that the United States rejoices at the patriots' victory. They turned their backs on Somoza only so that another political figure like him, less odious, but no less faithful to U.S. monopolies, could replace him.

As for Somoza himself, he turned out to be true to himself till the very end. His last command to the National Guard ordered an even more intense bombardment of the towns liberated by the patriots. The bloody butcher of Nicaragua, even while departing, continued with the massacres. He also tried to plunder the country, to the very end. He took away everything from his bunker, not forgetting the cage with parrots.

It has been announced in Managua that the Congress has appointed Francisco Urcuyo, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, who since 1967 has had the dubious honor of being Somoza's deputy, to the post of the country's acting president. This means that attempts to preserve the old order have not been given up. The dictator's flight is a great success for the patriots--but the struggle continues.

GAPUROV REPORTS TO TURKMENISTAN CP ON CPSU RESOLUTION

LD180857 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Jun 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed report on speech delivered 14 June to 17th Plenum of Turkmenistan CP Central Committee by First Secretary M.G. Gapurov: "Devote All Efforts and Resources to the Fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions!"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, the 17th Turkmenistan CP [TCP] Central Committee Plenum was held 14 June. Comrade M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the TCP Central Committee, delivered the report "On the 5 June 1979 CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'the TCP Central Committee Report on Work To Fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions' and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization."

The CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, M.G. Gapurov said, listened to the TCP Central Committee report on work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and adopted an appropriate resolution on this question 5 June. This mobilizing document, which is of exceptional importance to the republic's party organization, is a highly exacting, profound and comprehensive analysis, based on party principles, of the TCP Central Committee's activity to fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th congress.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the TCP Central Committee report is a new manifestation of the concern of the party Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding political and state figure of the day and loyal continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, for the further development of Soviet Turkmenistan's economy and culture, and is an invaluable practical help and concrete action program for the republic's party organization in the further improvement of organizational, economic and ideological work.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that the republic's party organization has done a certain amount of organizational and political work to mobilize communists and all working people for the implementation of the 25th party congress decisions and main directions of national economic development.

As a result of the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia and the comprehensive assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government, and the fraternal cooperation with the other union republics, the economic potential of the Turkmen SSR has increased, as has its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex. All this is a convincing example of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy as consistently pursued by the CPSU.

The republic's power and gas-extraction industries are developing at a rate which outstrips the 5-year plan targets. Compared with 1975, gas extraction in 1978 increased almost 35 percent. Plans for the production of mineral fertilizers, cotton fiber, sulfur and other important types of output are being overfulfilled. The number of articles produced with the state seal of quality has increased somewhat. The 3-year target for increasing labor productivity was overfulfilled by 0.2 percent. Taking all the annual national economic plans together, R147 million worth of above-target output has been sold.

Competing for a fitting greeting to the first anniversary of the new USSR Constitution, 104 enterprises, more than 200 shops, sections and teams and around 50,000 leading production workers fulfilled targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan by this significant date. Competition for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan by V.I. Lenin's 110th birthday is currently acquiring greater and greater scope in working people's collectives.

There have been marked improvements in agriculture. Gross output now exceeds R1 billion. [paragraph continues]

The 3-year plan for the procurement of cotton, grain, vegetables, melon crops, silk and livestock-raising products was overfulfilled. Deliveries of equipment to agriculture increased, as did supplies of mineral fertilizers. The construction of the Karakumskiy Canal continues. A great deal of land reclamation work is being carried out every year.

The volume of capital construction is increasing yearly. In 1976-1978 almost R3.5 billion were invested in the development of the republic's national economy, which is 24 percent more than in the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. This permitted a R2,996,000,000 increase in fixed capital, or 27 percent more than in the first 3 years of the previous 5-year plan. The national economic plan for the transportation of freight by all types of transport was also fulfilled in the first 3 years.

Guided by the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on matters relating to cadre policy, the republic's party organization has improved work somewhat in recent years on cadre selection, placement and education. Concern for cadres is combined with enhanced personal responsibility for the job assigned and strengthened executive discipline. Criticism and self-criticism are undergoing further development in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tambovskaya Oblast party organization.

Measures are being implemented to improve the effectiveness of ideological work, intensify its influence on the solution of tasks in the further socioeconomic development of the republic and to improve the Marxist-Leninist tempering of leading cadres, communists, Komsomol members and all working people.

Party committees and organizations have begun to make more active use of the potential of the soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and other social organizations in the solution of tasks of economic and cultural building.

The works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--the memoirs "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands"--and his instructions, advice and recommendations in reports and speech are of invaluable significance to us and to the party as a whole in improving the style and methods of organizational and political work.

While noting the republic's achievements, the CPSU Central Committee considers, at the same time, that the standard of the TCP Central Committee's leadership of economic and cultural building does not fully meet the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress. The TCP Central Committee has failed to insure the comprehensive and long-term solution of the multifaceted tasks set by the congress and is assessing uncritically the state of affairs. The republic is behind with the fulfillment of 5-year-plan targets for a number of important indicators.

Average annual production growth in Turkmenistan should be 5.4 percent, but over the 3 years it was, in fact, 2.3 percent. Production capacities are not being fully utilized at many enterprises. The "Turkmenneft" association, the Krasnovodsk oil refinery and a number of other enterprises are heavily in the state's debt.

The reasons for the drop in oil extraction are serious shortcomings in the fields' technological development and the poor tempo of geological prospecting work.

There is also a lag in the production of cement, slate, asbestos-cement pipes, window glass, furniture, cotton and silk fabrics, leather footwear, vegetable oil, meat, flour and some other articles and products. [The production of articles with the state seal of quality constitutes only 3.4 percent of total output]. There are instances of the production of output, especially consumer goods, which does not meet the established standards.

The 3-year target for increasing labor productivity was underfulfilled by many enterprises of the ministries of construction materials industry, food, meat and dairy industries, construction and local industries "Glavkarakumstroy" and others.

Losses of work time, poor work in training cadres and improving their qualifications and frequent cadre changes are having an adverse effect on labor productivity.

The equipment shift index is still low at many enterprises. Capacities for the production of, for example, prefabricated ferroconcrete structures and parts, gravel, hosiery, knitted outerwear, leather footwear bread and flour products, wholemilk and other products are only 70 percent utilized.

Many industrial sectors pay little attention to questions of scientific and technical progress and to the introduction of new equipment. Obsolete machinery and equipment is still operating and replacement is slow. At the same time, there is more than R50 million worth of uninstalled equipment at enterprises.

Many industrial enterprises are failing to cope with plans governing the range of articles and are not fulfilling contract commitments.

The lack of constant attention to questions of improving efficiency and quality, improving labor and production organization and other shortcomings and omissions have meant that in industry as a whole the growth of wages is overtaking the growth of labor productivity.

The Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences is not exercising due influence on the development of the republic's productive forces. Research on oil development of the republic's productive forces, research on oil extraction and petrochemicals and the processing of mineral raw material resources is not being properly developed in its institutes. Insufficient research is being conducted in the spheres of energy supply for deserts, genetics, molecular biology, biological methods of combating agricultural crop pests, environmental conservation and plant and animal reproduction.

Analyzing the state of affairs in agriculture, Comrade M.G. Gapurov noted that party, soviet and agricultural organs, in light of the demands of the 25th party congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, are still making poor use of favorable climatic conditions for increasing the production of fine-fiber strains of cotton and for developing fruit growing and viticulture. A poor job is being done in satisfying the demand for milk, meat and eggs on the basis of our own production.

Work to improve the standards of farming is proceeding slowly. Crop yields, including that of cotton, remain low. Work to increase stockraising productivity is poor, and its fodder base is insufficiently developed.

Measures governing agricultural production specialization and concentration are not being fully implemented. Party committees and agricultural organs are not always capable of correctly analyzing the processes taking place in the countryside and seeing their diversity and interrelationships in order to solve urgent economic and social problems on a scientific basis, comprehensively and with the future in mind.

The speaker went on to dwell on capital construction matters. He noted that established plans for the commissioning of fixed capital and assimilation of capital investments remain unfulfilled. The practice of dispersing effort and money has still not been eradicated in construction.

The chief reasons for the poor rate of capital construction are high cadre turnover and poor introduction of advanced labor methods, especially the team contract.

An important reserve for the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, Comrade M.G. Gapurov continued, is the full utilization of the labor resources available in oblasts and rayons.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution, the speaker went on, noted serious shortcomings and errors in the management of the economic mechanism by ministries and departments. Many of them have still not become real sector headquarters and are not insuring the consistent implementation of the party's economic policy.

The republic's Gosplan is failing to insure a substantial improvement in the organization of planning work, particularly from the viewpoint of the long-term economic development of the sectors.

Certain ministry and department leaders are not making enough effort or displaying due initiative and are failing to direct the apparatus and leaders of subordinate enterprises toward thoughtful work on the development of production on a modern technological basis and toward the utilization of advanced management practice. Nor are they teaching working people how to prepare and submit the correct economic solutions for examination by collegiums, or how to raise the standard of executive discipline.

The proper precision and operational flexibility in work is lacking in the activity of construction ministries and departments. Their leaders are not focusing attention on the main questions of construction production and are not waging the struggle to introduce modern methods of labor organization. They are not seeking the strict fulfillment of project commissioning schedules but reconcile themselves to poor-quality work.

Nor are the leaders of the Consumer Services Ministry doing the requisite organizational work. Working people have made many complaints about consumer services.

Comrade M.G. Gapurov then noted that, instead of creating the requisite intensity in the work of subordinate enterprises and utilizing all reserves and potential, a number of ministries and departments are still engaged in amending plans downward. The most changes in the years of the 5-year plan have been made at the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Light Industry, the "Turkmenneft" association, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the Krasnovodsk oil refinery.

Because of frequent plan indicator revisions the volume of sold output in 1976 was cut by R24 million, in 1977 by R59.5 million and in 1978 by R10.4 million. Late last year the TCP Central Committee Bureau examined the question of plan discipline in the republic's industry and condemned the practice of amending plans as an erroneous one which fails to insure the mobilization of labor collectives to increase output. It punished a number of leaders for this and demanded that party, soviet, economic and planning organs rectify matters.

Many ministries and departments and economic leaders use overtime to compensate somehow for poor labor and production organization.

Trade union organizations in the localities often adopt a conciliatory attitude toward violators of labor legislation and in many cases follow the lead of these "energetic" economic executives. Some party committees also turn a blind eye to actions of this kind by enterprise administrations.

Noting certain shortcomings in the work of a number of ministries and departments, Comrade M.G. Gapurov stressed the importance of improving the work style and methods of party committees in the localities and enhancing the responsibility of every leader for his work area.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution noted, the speaker said, that the TCP Central Committee is not making full use of the great opportunities for intensifying party influence on the development of the economy and culture and the improvement of ideological and political education work in connection with the improvement of the administrative division and the formation of five obkoms and new gorkoms and raykoms. Without the proper direction and assistance many party committees falter and start using incorrect leadership methods and style. Animated organizational work is sometimes replaced in some of them by [a mania for] sessions.

The Maryyskiy and Ashkhabadskiy obkoms, in particular, were criticized for this.

We still encounter instances of certain party organs taking up on themselves the solution of day-to-day economic questions in an attempt to make leadership more concrete. They forget that they and their apparatus are not supposed to do this work, that they cannot replace the special economic management organs and should not assume a production-administration function.

It is no accident, therefore, that many economic leaders send letters and telegrams to party committees and telephone them to request urgent intervention instead of solving questions for themselves. The TCP Central Committee continues to receive, in particular from ministries and departments and oblast, city and rayon organizations, a growing number of letters requesting the solution of specific questions which should be solved by the relevant soviet, planning and economic organs. In the first 5 months of this year alone there were 326 letters of this type, and during 1977-1978 there were over 2,000.

Of course, in some situations it is permissible to turn to party committees with economic questions, particularly questions of great national economic significance. But this should not become a habit.

Party committees must work hard to get every state and economic organ to display independence and initiative in work to carry out its duties efficiently and bear full responsibility for the development of its sector of physical production. They must insure that nobody hides behind anybody else and that no one avoids solving questions which it is his job to solve. Having freed themselves of petty tutelage in respect of state and economic organs and of direct intervention in their production administration activity, party organizations and their leading organs are then able to focus attention and efforts on the fundamental issues of decisive significance for the development of the economy of the republic, oblast, city, rayon and labor collective.

The main content of the work of the party apparatus is the study and placement of cadres, control and verification of execution, generalization of leading experience, enhancement of executive discipline in sectors under its supervision [kuriruyemyye otrasli], the rendering of practical assistance to the relevant party organizations and the ability to foresee the course of a sector's development and act vigorously in line with this, promptly submit concrete work improvement recommendations for examination by party committee bureaus and secretariats and organize the fulfillment of adopted decisions.

The further improvement of the leadership of sectors and enterprises, precise work on the implementation of plans and socialist pledges and the intensification of the personal responsibility of economic leaders depend largely on primary party organizations. Therefore, we must continue to strengthen them in organizational terms and insure both that they really do become the nucleus and heart of every labor collective and are able to create an atmosphere of mutual exactingness within them and that they make fuller use of the right of control granted by the CPSU rules and resolutely combat instances of the violation of state discipline, mismanagement, planning errors and the adoption of ill-conceived decisions.

Comrade M.G. Gapurov's report paid a great deal of attention to questions of ideological, ideological education and organizational work.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the TCP Central Committee report all links of the republic's party organization should be particularly concerned in waging an uncompromising struggle to eliminate ugly vestiges of the past that survive in our life and to cultivate irreconcilability toward the antipodes of communist morals and toward alien customs and antisocial phenomena.

The republic is still not doing enough to combat crime and its causes and to prevent lawbreaking. Obkoms and many gorkoms and raykoms have failed to mobilize the united efforts of party organizations, soviets, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the struggle against antisocial phenomena.

Party committees will have to embark more vigorously on organizing the struggle against people who lead a parasitic way of life, against drunkenness, everyday crimes and crimes committed as a result of religious survivals, particularly in relation to women.

In the struggle against antisocial phenomena more active use must be made, in accordance with the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress, of the views of the labor collective, the critical faculties of the press, methods of persuasion and the force of the law--all means at our disposal.

Party committees and social organizations are obliged to raise to a higher level work on the international, patriotic education of the working people, especially young people, in view of the sharp intensification of the ideological struggle in the international arena. The task of party organization and all workers on the ideological front is to treasure the friendship of the peoples of our multinational Soviet motherland, deliver a resolute rebuff to hostile ideological sabotage, comprehensively enhance vigilance, promptly, skillfully and vigorously suppress unhealthy manifestations and opinions and actively establish in working people's consciousness the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Having noted that certain positive qualitative changes have taken place in recent years in the sphere of culture in general and in literature and art in particular, and that many interesting works have been created, Comrade M.G. Gapurov dwelt on shortcomings in the activity of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Cinematography, the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Cinematography, the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport and the creative unions, which are to some extent becoming less efficient.

Shortcomings in the leadership of the national economy and in setting up organizational and educational work are to a significant extent the result of inadequate attention to questions relating to the implementation of cadre policy and control and verifcation of execution. Some party committees are hasty and sometimes unscrupulous in the selection of cadres. In some cases, people are promoted to responsible posts when they lack the requisite political, business and moral qualities.

There can be no liberalism or leniency toward leading cadres who violate party and state discipline and moral norms. They must be totally eliminated from the practice of cadre work. At the same time, we must not forget to be solicitous toward cadres and ppomptly correct those whose actions might entail undesirable consequences if not countered in time. Stability among cadres in general and leading cadres in particular is a condition of the successful solution of the multifaceted tasks of economic and cultural building.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the TCP Central Committee report provides a specific program of activity for the republic's party organization taking into account both today's tasks and the long-term tasks.

It will be our compass against which we will check all our actions and ideas, assess the results of the work done and outline ways and means of solving new and even more complex tasks in the development of the republic's productive forces and in further enhancing the efficiency and quality of social production, management and organizational, ideological and political education work.

Executive discipline must be improved and unity of word and deed insured at all levels. It is important in this matter to enhance the role of obkom, gorkom and raykom bureaus, local soviet ispolkoms, ministry and department collegiums and people's control organs.

In conclusions, Comrade M.G. Gapurov assured the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo and, personally, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the Turkmen Republic's party organization will draw the correct conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat's resolution, act unswervingly on it, implement specific measures to further improve work efficiency and quality and will successfully fulfill the historic projections of the 25th CPSU Congress.

AZERBAIJAN PLENUM NOTES 'SHORTCOMINGS' IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD172214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The tasks of the party organizations of Azerbaijan for the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological, political and educational work were discussed today by a plenum of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee. A report was delivered by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

It was noted at the plenum that over 1.3 million people were involved last year in all the links of political education. "The 5-year plans of efficiency and quality" propaganda campaign were widely disseminated. The moral education system became a consituent part of the ideological activities of the Azerbaijan party organization.

At the same time, the participants of the plenum spoke of the fact that there were shortcomings in ideological education work. Political and economic education is not always skilfully combined with the specific needs of the national economy. Certain party committees are not playing a leading role in the organization of political work. The plenum outlined specific measures for eliminating shortcomings and for fulfilling the CPSU decision.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET APPROVES REAPPOINTMENTS

LD160949 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet 10th Session Has Ended"]

[Excerpts] The 10th Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Session, Ninth Convocation continued at 1000 hrs on 22 June in the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet conference hall.

The platform was occupied by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau members K.M. Bagirov, A.I. Ibragimov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A.G. Kerimov, V.S. Krasilnikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev and G.Sh. Efendiyev, and members of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The session was chaired by Deputy S.A. Rustamadze, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet.

The session examined the third question on the agenda: "On the Azerbaijan draft law on elections to Azerbaijan local soviets."

Deputy I.N. Askerov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium commission for drawing up the Azerbaijan draftlaw on the elections to Azerbaijan local soviets, delivered a report.

The deputies unanimously adopted the Azerbaijan law on elections to the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet and the Azerbaijan law on elections ot Azerbaijan local soviets.

Deputy G.A. Abilova, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the confirmation of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on the holding of the next elections to the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation and the Azerbaijan local Soviets of the 17th convocation in February, 1980.

The Supreme Soviet confirmed Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted in the period between the ninth and 10th sessions.

At the proposal of the Council of Elders, the Supreme Soviet released deputy Sh. K. Kerimov from the duties of chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission in connection with his appointment as Azerbaijan minister of motor transport, and released deputy Kh. G. Kerimov from his duties as member of the Industry Commission in connection with his appointment as chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Agricultural Equipment.

The 10th Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet session, ninth Convocation then ended.

GREEK PAPER ATTRIBUTES NEW POST TO FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

For Athens TO VIMA article in Greek, published 17 July, which refers to Vasily Fedorovich Grubyakov as "general director for political affairs of the Soviet Foreign Ministry," see the Greece section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT, 18 July.

GROUP 'B' CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS NEED IMPROVED ORGANIZATION

LD180827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by A. Dmitriyev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department "Particularly Important Projects; To Improve the Organization of Construction Work and To Accelerate the Commissioning of Group "B" Capacities"]

[Excerpts] As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 25th party congress, the production of consumer goods is a matter of enormous political and economic importance. Our party's concern for the people's well-being is vividly demonstrated by the accelerated buildup of capacities in the light and food industries, whose output must satisfy the popular demand for goods more fully.

In the present 5-year plan, light industry output is to increase by 26-28 percent and that of the food sectors by 23-25 percent.

Many collectives of republic, kray and oblast construction organizations have been engaged in a great deal of organizational work since the first days of the 5-year plan and have adopted stepped-up socialist pledges. In the forefront of the competition to commission group "B" capacities and projects on, and ahead of, schedule are the collectives of construction workers and maintenance personnel in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia and Moscow, and in the Ivanovskaya, Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya, Rostovskaya, Volynskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts. The pledges they adopted for tightening construction schedules, accelerating the commissioning and ahead of schedule startup of new production capacities in the 10th 5-Year Plan were approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

The results of the work done so far this year show that the competing collectives have had a measure of success in fulfilling completion [puskovoy] programs at light and food industry projects. Thus, for example, organizations under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Construction have succeeded in commissioning ahead of schedule three washing and drying units at a primary wool-processing factory in the city of Mary in the Turkmenian SSR, and organizations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industrial Construction have commissioned major capacities for the production of 8.6 million articles of knitwear in Ulan-Ude. Collectives of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises have commissioned capacities for the production of 290 million standard bobbins of yarn at the Nikopol yarn factory in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast.

At the same time, the position regarding the fulfillment of completion programs in the country as a whole gives cause for serious concern. Light and food industry projects have been allowed to fall well behind schedule. The plan for commissioning fixed capital in these sectors is not being fulfilled.

Ministries and departments dealing with construction, as well as construction project and enterprise chiefs did not organize intense, purposeful work from the start of the year at every construction project nearing completion and on the most important of those on which some measure of work has been done but which are not scheduled for immediate completion [zadelnyy]: Due to a lack of proper control and poor executive discipline, ministerial decrees and measures devised in order to insure the fulfillment of the plan for construction and the commissioning of capacities and of construction projects are frequently being implemented incompletely and well behind schedule. Time and again work production schedules are being violated and completely unjustified delays are allowed to occur in dealing with questions requiring prompt examination and the taking of urgent and effective steps.

Chiefs of the ministries of the light and food industries and of enterprises under their jurisdiction are not showing the necessary vigor in tackling questions of capital construction, are slow to insure that a number of construction projects nearing completion, especially those due for completion in the latter half of the year, are fully supplied with production and nonstandard equipment and special materials, and are dragging their feet in the training of maintenance personnel.

The question of intensifying the construction of current light and food industry projects, which are to be commissioned next year, is becoming particularly acute. An analysis of how things stand regarding the fulfillment of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry production construction program shows that a consistent failure to fulfill the plan for current projects has caused considerable delays in construction projects scheduled for completion in 1980 and threatens to prevent them from being commissioned on schedule. The level of plan fulfillment on these projects is much lower than that of the overall contract program. A similar situation also exists at a number of major projects in food industry sectors. All of this is a matter for concern and a cause of particular alarm for the future of the completion program for next year and for the 5-year plan as a whole concerning boosting capacities in the light and food industries. The situation must be speedily remedied in the next 6 months and the volumes of work for major projects due for completion next year and prescribed for this year must be unconditionally fulfilled.

Mention must also be made of the dilatoriness and absence of a large-scale approach in planning and building enterprises on the basis of using light weight and effective structures. Such an approach only makes things worse. By way of an example one could cite the construction of the Melange yarn spinning and weaving and silk fabrics finishing factory in Lutsky in Volynskaya Oblast, where the spinning and weaving production unit was planned and built using lightweight, modern structures, while the plan for the finishing unit was based on using heavy ferroconcrete structures. In the planning of flax processing plants provision is also made for using solid ferroconcrete structures, even for unheated warehouse premises. There is no justification for such waste of metal, cement and labor resources. It is time to switch to making extensive use of lightweight, effective structures made of asbestos-cement and other modern materials in the construction not only of warehousing premises but also of flax-processing plants' basic production premises, as well as of other light and food industry projects. The USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work have delayed the fulfillment of the target for developing the capacities of the Vyksa and Tashkent plants for the production of unitized lightweight structures, which insure that projects in this sector are built using industrial methods.

The bulk of this year's work to commission consumer industry capacities and projects falls in the final 6 months, which will largely determine the results of not only the current year, but also of the 5-year plan as a whole. Proceeding from this, ministry and department chiefs and local party organs must make an immediate and detailed [predmetno] examination of the state of affairs at each project nearing completion and take all measures to make up in the coming months the lag which has been allowed to occur in the fulfillment of the plan. They must also insure that production capacities and construction projects are unconditionally commissioned in 1979 within the schedules prescribed by the plan. In addition, there must be a greater degree of exactingness toward project and enterprise chiefs in insuring that schedules for the fulfillment of construction, installation and start-up and adjustment work are scrupulously observed and that weekly and daily targets for each of the most important projects are fulfilled.

It must be remembered that the chiefs of sector client ministries and the directors of production associations and enterprises under construction bear equal responsibility with the chiefs of contracting organizations for insuring that planned capacities and projects are commissioned on schedule. [paragraph continues]

Within a very short time they must insure that projects due for completion are fully provided with materials and equipment, and they must speed up the training of maintenance personnel, a proportion of which must be sent to assist the organizations carrying out the installation and adjustment of industrial equipment. This will help to insure that production capacities are commissioned on schedule and that they reach their planned operating levels.

Party committees and local soviets and people's deputies must be more demanding toward leading cadres in the matter of tightening up state discipline and insuring the unconditional fulfillment of plans and of pledges adopted by collectives, and must insure that the progress of construction work, the commissioning of capacities and projects nearing completion and the execution of new construction project orders on time is constantly monitored. Organizational and mass-political work must be improved at every construction project and all those involved in construction work must be drafted into competition.

The socialist competition initiated following the example of leading collectives to speed up the construction of light and food industry projects will play an important part in solving the task, set by our party, of satisfying the growing needs of the Soviet people and improving their material well-being and the cultural level of their lives.

HEAVY DROUGHT, FIRES DAMAGE E. SIBERIAN CROPS, TAIGA

LD171609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 6 LD

[Correspondent V. Yermolayev report under rubric "From the Scene of the Event": "Averting a Taiga Disaster"]

[Text] Irkutsk--The heat in East Siberia is tropical. In some places the temperature is close to the absolute maximum recorded over many years. In Irkutskaya Oblast the mercury has risen to the 37-degree mark. The soil surface is heated by day to 62 degrees--which has not happened since records began in 1891. Drought has been parching the land for more than 35 days. Here, as well as in Buryatskaya ASSR and Chitinskaya Oblast, scorching dry winds have killed a considerable part of the crops and are still causing forest fires. The Taiga tracts of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Yakutskaya ASSR have been subjected to the same danger.

A headquarters map sporting small color-coded flags hangs in the control room of Irkutsk forestry-protection airbase. Red flags denote raging fires, while green ones denote fires under control. Information is continuously being received by radio from operational sections.

"Not one new fire has been recorded in 24 hours. Some 19 have been localized, and 43 extinguished. However, approximately 100 fires have still not been tamed", base chief A. Podderegin reports.

A specially equipped search aircraft takes off every morning. It is manned by three crews on a shift system. Yu. Rezvyakov's team is in the air today. Unlike other aircraft, this one "seeks storms" and even causes them. On encountering dense cumulus cloud cover the craft fires chemical rockets. Before your eyes the cloud is transormed into a black storm cloud brimming with beneficial rain. In this way downpours have been "organized" near Irkutsk, in the upper reaches of the Nizhnyaya Tunguska and near Zheleznogorsk-Ilimskiy, where the taiga was burning. But today they have found no suitable clouds.

Down below, the emerald sea of the taiga is covered by a smokescreen through which flames leap sinisterly. There are many such fires near Zhigalovo, Vodaybo, Mama, Kirensk, Ust-Kut and Yerbogachen and in other northern and upper Lena regions.

It has been a long time since rain fell here. The hot sun frequently sets light to brushwood and last year's grass through fragments of glass or abandoned bottles which serve as magnifying lenses of a sort.

The forest also flares up after perfidious dry storms. Lightning frequently strikes hills near Zheleznogorsk-Ilimskiy, where there is a deposit of magnetic iron ore. Deep-seated fires in uninhabited and sparsely inhabited places, which can only be reached by air, are dangerous. The carelessly tended campfires of tourists, construction workers and geologists are also to blame for the blazes. In Mamsko-Chuyskiy Rayon, for example, fires broke out in the work zone of a forestry organization expedition.

An oblast headquarters has been set up to combat forest fires. It is headed by I. Doroshkevich, deputy chairman of Irkutskiy Oblispolkom, who says:

"Commissions are operating in all rayons under the leadership of local ispolkom chairmen. An operations headquarters has been organized in the 'hottest spot'--Zhigalovo. Hundreds of local residents and students of the firemen's technical school are courageously fighting the fires. A number of timber-procurement establishments have been closed--their collectives are engaged in protecting the taiga against fire. In all, this work is now being done by approximately 3,500 people with the help of powerful equipment."

The fire has been tamed in the center of the region around the Angara River. It has also been suppressed in the Vostochnyy Sayan Mountains and in Tofalariya, where mighty cedars grow. The rain which finally fell was a great help.

The Baykal taiga, which plays an important water-conservation role, demands special attention. The burning forest was quickly extinguished on the west shore of the lake. The workers of the Olkhon forestry establishment and the Bolshaya Rechka timber-procurement establishment, the residents of Maloye and Bolshoye Goloustnoye and airmen have acquitted themselves well.

Yet, a dark blue shroud hangs over Baykal, whose level, incidentally, is unusually low. Fires have flared up in Buryatskaya ASSR--near Nizhneangarsk. Helicopters have been transferred from Irkutsk to the Barguzin reservation to fight the fires.

A year ago I happened to see an awful picture on the Svyatoy Nos Peninsula. A squall of flame, like a gigantic fiery reaper, was rising in a broad band from the shoreline toward a pass. Sukachev larches and trees of other very rare species had died earlier on Bolshoy Ushkaniy Island. The link that has dropped out of the Baykal's green necklace will not be restored to life quickly. The 2-meter-high anthills have also disappeared from the island. The ants are now afraid to live in the heart of the island, among the trees. They build their dwellings on paths, on the edges of bare rocks, near precipices: It is inconvenient, but there is nothing to burn there....

These days aircraft are operating in remote uninhabited corners. F. Karlash, chief of the East Siberian Civil Aviation Administration's Department for the Use of Aircraft in the National Economy, says:

"In the prevailing emergency we have temporarily stopped serving fishermen, geologists, and various expeditions. We are engaged only in forest by-protection and emergency rescue work. Two crews have been formed for every AN-2. The aircraft are being used up to 16 hours a day. In the mountains, among inaccessible bare peaks, you sometimes cannot find a place to land a helicopter. [paragraph continues]

Some 800 parachutists have been brought here. Acting with skill under complex conditions are V. Lobov, commander of an Mi-8; B. Chekhov, commander of the Ust-Kut squadron; V. Karnaukhov, senior landing fireman from Ust-Ilimsk; G. Savitskiy, parachutist-fireman from Nizhne-Udinsk, and their comrades....

The Siberians are being helped by airmen from throughout the country. After flying a new Mi-8 from Kazan to Kirensk in 3 days, V. Davydyuk's crew set to work at once. The people of Khabarovsk have sent a helicopter to Mogocha.

"Some 700 paratroopers have arrived in East Siberia from Tyumen, Sverdlovsk, Khabarovsk and Syktyvkar," N. Andreyev, chief of the Central Forest By-Protection Airbase, who has flown into Irkutsk, says. "And 3 weeks ago, when the Far Eastern taiga was threatened, 90 Irkutsk rescuers went there...."

Helicopters are delivering water to the fires. Landing forces use it to extinguish fires with the help of backpack sprayers. An innovation has also been used--an Mi-8 equipped with a water-discharge device. The downpour from the helicopter extinguishes the flame.

...I have before me a photograph taken from an artificial earth satellite by the Irkutsk Territorial Administration for Hydrometeorology and Control of the Natural Environment. Trails of smoke are clearly visible near the Lena settlement of Zhigalovo and in the Transbaykal region. In the last few days it has rained in the south and center of East Siberia, dampening the fires. To judge from the photograph, the clouds are moving northward. However, the struggle for the life and health of our "green friend" must not be relaxed.

CSA REPORTS LABOR PRODUCTIVITY UP 2.5 PERCENT FOR JUNE

LD180910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up results of work by our country's industry for June. The volume of output rose in comparison with the same period last year by 3.4 percent. Labor productivity rose by 2.5 percent. The highest rates of increase in production and labor productivity were achieved by collectives, enterprises and associations of the gas, power engineering and instrument-making industries. Among union republics, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia are in the lead.

BRIEFS

ALMA-ATA POLLUTION MEASURES--Air balloons are to be used for an unusual purpose, to ventilate a whole city. The city of Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, is situated in a valley surrounded by mountains on all sides and so the air in it gets stale. Ten large air baloons painted in dark color will be raised to an altitude of 300 to 400 meters. Heated by the sun they will produce air currents which will carry away fumes and dust. Other measures are also taken to improve the air over Alma-Ata. Industry has been equipped with effective filters and large parkways are laid for the mountain slopes near the city. [sentence as heard] [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD]

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN CROP HARVESTING

LD172202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In the RSFSR, the grain crop harvest has been cut over an area of about 6 million hectares. Data on the course of the harvest was reported today by the republican Central Statistical Administration. Harvesting is underway in Ryazanskaya and Tulskaya oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone and in all oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Zone. The cutting of grain crops has begun in Saratovskaya Oblast.

The harvesting of winter crops on farms of the Kuban has practically ended; kolkhozes and sovkhozes are engaged in the mass selling of grain crops to the state.

The rains which have fallen in the south have added to the stores of moisture in the soil; repeat sowings among the stubble have been carried out on a considerable area already. This will allow a considerable extra quantity of fodder to be laid in. Preparations for winter crop sowing are underway everywhere.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 18 Jul adds that: "Grain crops by mid-July had been cut on 8 percent of the sown area in the RSFSR. This was reported by the republican Central Statistical Administration. The harvest is in progress in 17 krays, oblasts and autonomous republics. Its northern limit is in Ryazanskaya Oblast and the mid-Volga.

"An active preparation for the harvest is in progress in the eastern regions of the republic, where a good crop is maturing. Extra machinery is being sent there. The majority of farms in Altayskiy Kray, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya and other oblasts in Siberia are now completing the repair of harvest machinery. Procurement workers are also preparing for the harvest. Cold, rainy weather persisted for a long time at the beginning of the summer, and grains may ripen late. There is great probability that the harvest will coincide with rains and frost; for this reason particular attention is being given to increasing the capacity of grain-drying units."]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 17 JULY

LD180708 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The harvest has reached its final stages in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR; grain crops have been cut and threshed on 80 percent of the sown area. (0200 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray farms are engaged in mass sales of grain crops to the state. The harvesting of winter crops has been completed on all the sown area. Despite bad weather, a good crop of winter wheat has been grown and gathered. About 1.5 million tons of high-quality wheat has been bought by the state. (0500 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast the first 50,000 hectares of winter crops have been reaped. Rye and wheat are being harvested, both directly and in swathes, and where the crops are sparse this is being done in double swathes. They intend to gather in the winter crops 8-10 days before beginning the reaping of spring crops. (0800 GMT)

In the Kuban the mass sale of grain crops to the state is underway. Despite complex weather conditions a good crop of winter wheat, which occupied almost 2 million hectares, has been gathered in.

Farms in Tselinogradskaya Oblast have prodcured 500,000 tons of coarse fodders; this is half of the planned amount.

The harvest is gaining momentum in Kazakhstan. Farmers in the Urals area and the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast began selective cutting today. All in all, 700,000 hectares have been harvested in the republic and almost all the grain crops have already been collected and threshed. Farms in the Kazakh virgin lands are preparing for the harvest. "Out of 112,000 combines 80,000 are now ready for work. This figure could be considerably higher, however. Farms are not receiving the spares they need to repair the automatic grain combines. Virgin-landers are awaiting operational assistance from the state Selkhoztekhnika enterprises which are meant to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the necessary spares for repairs."

Fodder procurement is in full swing in Omskaya Oblast; already 250,000 tons of fodder have been laid in.

GOOD HARVEST EXPECTED DESPITE 'DIFFICULT' YEAR

LD171605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "In the Summer Fields"]

[Excerpts] The first month of summer and the first 10 days in July were marked by a high pace of harvesting and rapid expansion of the harvest frontiers. Thus, in the RSFSR last week the harvesting front reached Kurskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts. The old-timers cannot remember taking their combines into the fields so early.

In the North Caucasus the farms of Krasnodarskiy Kray had cut grain crops on 1.8 million hectares by 9 July, Rostovskaya Oblast had cut more than 1.3 million hectares and Stavropolskiy Kray had cut 1.1 million hectares. This is considerably more than by the same date last year. The important point here is that the gap between reaping and threshing is absolutely insignificant.

In the Ukraine, grain and pulses have been cut on 5.1 million and threshed on 3.5 million hectares. In the RSFSR, the corresponding figures are 4.9 million and 4.4 million hectares.

In the 25th anniversary year since the opening up of the virgin lands the first Kazakhstan grain has been surrendered to the state by the farms of Chimkentskaya Oblast. And the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic's four southern oblasts have now started harvesting.

But the main harvest is still ahead in the Kazakhstan virgin lands, in the Urals and in Siberia. The coming harvest will clearly be a difficult one. Inadequate warmth is holding back crop development, and the harvest will be late in a number of places. The yield prospects are not bad, but that means that a large amount of work will have to be taken to avoid losses.

It is very important to prepare equipment well and to insure that it is used in a highly productive way. Yet, repairs have not been organized everywhere in the way the situation demands. This applies above all to Aktyubinskaya, Uralskaya and Vostocho-Kazankhstanskaya oblasts and the Bashkirskaya ASSR.

Much will depend on smooth work at the grain reception enterprises. It is possible that grain will be delivered too moist. The enterprises must be ready to receive it and must not allow grain quality to be impaired. There is still time (although not very much time) and the resources and potential are available to reinforce the procurement organizations' material and technical base and to staff them fully with laboratory personnel, grain driers, electricians and mechanics on the basis of uninterrupted, round-the-clock working.

According to USSR Agriculture Ministry figures, the prospects for the grain corn harvest are now not bad, and the sunflower crop is good in a number of places. There must be careful proparation for harvesting these crops too, in order to obtain as much grain as possible.

The rain which has fallen over significant areas of the Non-Chernozem Zone will help the grain to swell and potatoes and vegetables to develop. Opportunities are improving for supplementing fodder stocks--both from a second mowing of grasses and from second crops, which the specialists recommend be obtained through the use of a vetch and oats and peas, or lupin and peas mix--combinations which can produce protein-rich fodder. A good reserve for augmenting fodder stocks is the procurement of beet tops. They contain almost as much nutrient as the roots, yet in some places they are thrown away year after year. In some places potato tops are cut down at the right time and made into silage, which is a further reserve.

This difficult year has demonstrated yet again the effectiveness of leaving land fallow. Even where drought has affected crops sererely, previously fallow fields have been producing 30 or more quintals of wheat per hectare, and with good quality grain at that. But fallow is only effective when well tended. As a rule, it needs tilling three times; and this unfortunately does not always happen. Everything must be done to increase the attention paid to fallow, which is a reliable basis for the next harvest.

Czechoslovak TV Report

LD132252 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The harvest campaign in the Soviet Union is gradually shifting from the south northwards. Combine harvesters have also come out in the Russian Federation. The effects of this year's dry spring and summer are visible on the yields. On average they are between one-fifth and one-fourth lower than in the last record year. Despite this, those agricultural undertakings where they have good specialists have achieved a fairly good harvest, considering the given conditions. [Begin recording]

[Unidentified speaker in Russian fading into Czech translation] Our yield this year is 32 metric quintals per hectare. We had a dry year. We had no rain for more than 70 days. The soil has cracked and some agricultrual specialists have even asked whether the wheat will survive at all and whether it will be harvested. A harvest is always difficult and complicated. This has also been the case this year.

[Unidentified reporter] Nonetheless, you have had a good harvest?

[Unidentified speaker] Where is our secret? On the one hand, we have good specialists. On the other hand, there is no rain. It depends on the correct application of mineral and organic fertilizers and on the skill of machine operators.

[Unidentified reporter] As an example, the Gigant Sovkhoz in Rostovskaya Oblast, where we shot this film, has 47,000 hectares of land--a cultivated steppe. Therefore, their average yield of 32 metric quintals is even more valuable. On one-tenth of their area, they have even achieved a yield of 60 metric quintals.

This year's harvest in the Soviet Union is marked by an effort to incur as few losses as possible. For instance, bonuses for those combine harvester operators who incur the least amount of losses have been increased, and a number of measures have also been taken in the transportation of grain. Last year, the news program of the "Vremya" Soviet television station criticized on a number of occasions losses of grain on the roads during its transportation on uncovered trucks. This year canvases are already compulsory and the asphalt on the roads is good.

The second interesting aspect is the speed with which trucks discharge their grain cargoes in the silos. Everyone is helping to gather the harvest. The participation of the army in the transportation of grain is especially marked. Of course, the majority of army trucks do not have a hydraulic tipping mechanism. Therefore, how are they to be unloaded quickly and primarily without any losses? This is how the whole truck is lifted. The operation takes 2 minutes to accomplish. As we ourselves witnessed, there are no lines at the silos. [End recording]